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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The fall of the great fortress of Erzerum, officially announced from Petrograd, marks an important stage in the Caucasian campaign of the Grand Duke Nicholas. Erzerum, standing as it does on the great trade route from Trebizond to Teheran, is the gateway to Armenia, and by its capture the Russians have gained access to all roads into the interior. What effect the fall of the fortress will have upon the position of the British forces in Mesopotamia in the way of relieving Turkish pressure upon them, it is impossible as yet to say. It is clear, however, that a rapid advance of the Grand Duke's army might have the result of cutting of the Turkish and German forces in Persia.

The struggle in France and Flanders still continues but shows some signs of slackening. The British official report announces heavy fighting in the neighborhood of Ypres, but Paris only announces minor operations in the Champagne and Artois. On all other fronts, the position remains unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Thursday.—The official war office statement issued yesterday is as follows:

Western theater of war: The British made three vain attacks yesterday on the position south of Ypres, which we had captured. They lost a total of 100 prisoners.

In the Champagne the French repeated their endeavors to regain their positions northeast of Tahure, with the same failure as on previous days. Generally speaking, adverse weather is hindering fighting activities.

Eastern theater of war: There have been unfavorable weather conditions along the whole front. Nothing of importance has occurred.

Balkan theater of war: There is nothing to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday.—The British official statement on the campaign in Flanders, issued last night, reads as follows:

An artillery bombardment by both sides and heavy fighting with hand grenades have taken place in the past 24 hours between the Ypres-Comines canal and the Ypres-Comines railway. The fighting continues.

With the exception of the above, the day passed quietly along the whole British front.

The capture of 600 yards of our front line trench, reported yesterday, was preceded by a heavy bombardment and the explosion of five mines, which rendered our front trench untenable. The attacks which extended over 4000 yards of the front, were repulsed everywhere else with considerable loss to the Germans.

The trench captured by the Germans has frequently changed hands during the last year. For this reason it has been called "the international trench."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Thursday.—Last night's official war office statement is as follows:

In Artois we exploded a counter-mine on the edge of the Lille road, destroying the German mining works.

Our artillery shelled supply convoys north of Tracy-le-Val, east of the Oise, and in the region of Berry-au-Bac, in the Aisne valley.

Southeast of St. Mihiel we bombarded the organizations in the forest of Apremont.

Nothing to report on the rest of the front.

RUMANIAN GRAIN FOR BRITISH SYNDICATE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia.—A Bucharest message declares that despite the agitation in German circles and among landowners, partisans of the M. Marghola government are firmly decided to carry out their contract with a British syndicate for the sale of 80,000 wagons of grain. The syndicate is arranging the construction of warehouses where the grain will be stored until exported.

RUSSIAN TROOPS TAKE ERZERUM AFTER ASSAULT

Result of Russian Offensive Is Expected to Ease Pressure on British Forces in Mesopotamia—Turk Supply Plans Affected

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, Viceroy of the Caucasus, has announced to the Emperor the capture of Erzerum after five days' assault by the Caucasian army. This result of the Russian offensive which developed in January along a 70-mile front is expected to ease the pressure upon the British troops in Mesopotamia to which the Turks had been diverted.

It will also upset the Turks' supply arrangements, but the Armenian Taurus is still a great barrier between the Allies' forces. While the practical results of the fall are as indicated, the Russian victory is expected to have a far-reaching effect in the near middle east, Erzerum being the chief city of Turkish Armenia and one of Turkey's most strongly defended positions.

SOUTH AFRICAN DISCUSSION ON PAY FOR TROOPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—In the House of Assembly on Tuesday Mr. Boydell moved that the government increase the rate of pay of the overseas contingent equalizing it with the pay of the expedition to East Africa. The discussion seemed tending towards a serious political crisis, which was, however, averted as a result of speeches by General Botha and Sir Thomas Smartt. General Botha declared leveling up was impossible owing to the country's political circumstances.

Speaking with much emphasis he said if a division, which would inevitably be on racial lines, was pressed he could see no hope of being able to continue in office if it would be the most unfortunate thing that could happen that the English and Dutch should be divided by such a motion.

Sir Thomas Smartt, on behalf of the Unionists, said while they thoroughly disliked the government decision he accepted without qualification the premier's statement, following as it did upon his great military service and General Smuts' appointment to East Africa as absolutely honest and sincere. He, therefore, could not, however unfortunate the effect in constituencies, adopt an attitude tending to a ministerial and political crisis. He concluded by moving the previous question and the critical discussion ended in the Ministerialists, Unionists and Nationalists voting together.

The Labor party minority totaled 3.

BRITAIN CALLS UP REMAINING GROUPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday.—A royal proclamation calling up for service the remaining groups, 14 to 23, and classes 13 to 23 of single men have been posted throughout the country, intimating both reserves will present themselves on March 18.

GREEK REGIMENT LEAVES SALONICA

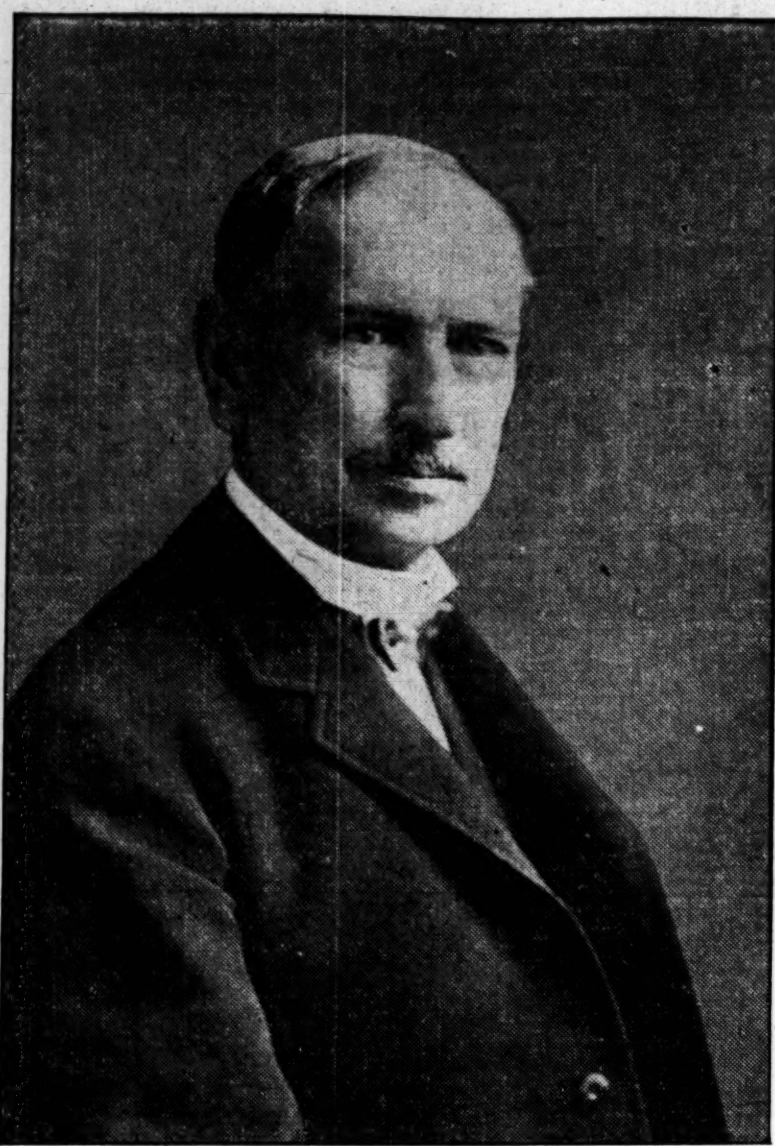
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONICA, Greece, Wednesday.—The first Greek cavalry regiment has left for Athens under Prince Andrew. It is stated a whole brigade will leave through supply difficulties.

SWEDEN PROHIBITS CHOCOLATE EXPORT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The export of cocoa powder and chocolate has been prohibited.



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Former Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, advocate of national economy

ECONOMY URGED IN THE NATION'S EXPENDITURES

Former Senator Burton of Ohio Discusses Duties of States and Localities to Bear Burdens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Former Senator Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland, on the occasion of a recent visit to this city, discussed the duties of states and localities in bearing their own financial burdens, as compared with the tendency to shift such burdens to the national government. Mr. Burton, who is known the country over for his vigorous attacks on the river and harbor "pork barrel," insists that national economy is something which should be considered at this time, possibly more carefully than ever before. The reasons are obvious.

"One of the most conspicuous features of our national appropriation bills," said Mr. Burton, "is the large variety of activities in which the national government is engaged. With the increasing tendency of cities, states and other political subdivisions to increase their indebtedness and the enormous obligations under which they are laboring, there is a decided disposition to call upon the national government to undertake lines of work which more properly belong to local fields. We find even those who have been the loudest in insisting upon the old doctrine of state's rights urging more varied expenditures by the national government even where these tend to invade the sovereignty of the state. This is due almost entirely to a desire to shift the financial burden of these activities from the local community to the national treasury."

"With the enactment of the income tax provisions of the Underwood-Simmons tariff act in 1913, and the enactment in 1914 of the so-called emergency revenue act, we are, for the first time, except in days of war, raising our national revenues in part by direct taxation. Hitherto national revenues have been raised almost exclusively by such indirect means. It is true that those taxes were paid by the people to a large extent, but from their very nature the burden was not felt as a specific obligation. On the other hand, local and state taxes have been more carefully scrutinized by the people because they have been paid directly in response to semi-annual tax bills. For this reason the people have always insisted most strongly that members of city councils and state legislatures should be held to a strict accounting for their votes on all appropriation bills. There has been, unfortunately, a general feeling that money expended by the national government came from no man's pocket, and therefore the people have applauded, rather than criticized, extravagant appropriations by the national Congress.

"I have always felt that, for certain reasons, it was much better to have certain classes of improvements undertaken by the state or local authorities, because of the fact that the people have held them to a stricter accounting. It is perfectly manifest that a great many of our public buildings would never have been erected had the people of the local communities been forced to pay for them, or even to share with the government the cost of their construction. The same thing is equally true in the matter of many of our river and harbor improvements.

"In many of the leading European

(Continued on page ten, column four)

CRITICISM GIVEN AERIAL DEFENSE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Bonar Law Averts Possible Division in House of Commons on Question of Air Service—Conditions Being Remedied

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England, Thursday.—Yesterday the government was subjected to a bombardment of criticism in the House of Commons regarding aerial defense, and until Bonar Law had delivered another of his frank and conciliatory speeches which have given him his present strong position with the House it appeared the government might have to face division. He promised when urgent financial business had been attended to the government would give time for further discussion and an amendment to address moved by William Joynson-Hicks expressing regret that no proposals were made in the King's speech for placing the aerial service on a firmer and stronger basis was withdrawn.

Part of the government, Arthur J. Balfour, Herbert Samuel, Harold J. Tennant and Bonar Law contributed to the discussion, but the result was not to clear the air. On one hand, the government spokesmen admitted the aerial defenses were inadequate, but on the other hand, it was claimed this was due to the force of circumstances, and was steadily being remedied.

In his opening speech, Mr. Joynson-Hicks recalled Mr. Churchill's speech of March, 1914, promising 15 lighter-than-air ships and aeroplanes to attack Zeppelins. (Continued on page twelve, column seven)

TURKISH EMPIRE IS CONFRONTED BY FOOD SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States government has received official information that the German government has requisitioned all the food supplies of Turkey for its own use. This information comes from a source that cannot be questioned and details have been given officially showing how the operations of taking the food and provisions into Germany were carried on.

For the most part, this government is informed, arms and ammunition were traded for food and provisions throughout Turkey, and according to the report on the situation which came to Washington on Wednesday the Turkish people both in the cities and in the rural districts are left practically without food, all of which has been taken into Germany to supply the deficiency there.

The information is given to this government that the Turkish people are on the verge of starvation as a result of the requisitions that have been made upon their resources. The name of the official who sends this information to the government cannot be given, for the reason that if it were divulged not only would his usefulness be destroyed but he himself might be endangered. As for the Armenians sequestered about Constantinople, no other information is available than that contained in recent advice to the effect that the work of relief is being carried on by the embassy staff in the absence of Ambassador Morgenthau. Their supplies are meager and not only funds but provisions are needed to carry on their work.

The news relating to Russian victories which have culminated, according to reports, in the capture of the fortress of Erzerum, is taken by state department officials to indicate a strategic victory second only to the battle of the Marne.

Ambassador Morgenthau, who is on his way home after 21 months of continuous and arduous service, is expected to arrive in a few days, when he will communicate to his government undoubtedly much valuable information.

MINERS OFFERED TWO-YEAR CONTRACT

MOBILE, Ala.—Mine workers' representatives on the wage dispute subcommittee today are on the point of entering into a two-years' contract with operators from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, calling for an increase in wages and compliance with their mine-run demands.

President White of the United Mine Workers today served notice on Pennsylvania operators that they would gain nothing by refusing to agree to the terms accepted by the other states' delegates.

Postponement of the anthracite conference at New York next week must be decided today if the conference here is to continue.

SENATE PASSES FARE CASE BILL

After refusing postponement, the Massachusetts Senate today passed the bill which, if enacted, will permit the public service commission to defer its decision until Sept. 1 on the petition of the Bay State Street Railway Company for 6-cent fares. The bill is general, permitting the commission to suspend proposed rate increases for 10 months instead of six months as at present.

ALLIED POWERS RENEW PROMISE AS TO BELGIUM

Declaration Made That Hostilities Will Continue Until Belgian Independence Is Restored

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

HAVRE, France, Thursday.—Prince Kudacheff, Russian minister at the Belgian court, on behalf of Russia, France and Britain, informed the Belgian foreign minister on Monday that the allied powers signatory to the treaties guaranteeing the independence and integrity of Belgium had decided to renew the solemn engagement regarding Belgium.

The allied and guaranteeing powers, he continued, declare when the moment comes the Belgian government will be called on to take part in peace negotiations and they will not end hostilities until Belgium has been restored to political and economical independence and liberally indemnified for the damage sustained. They will lend aid to Belgium, he concluded, to insure commercial and financial recovery. The Italian and Japanese representatives signified their assent.

STATE CREDIT TO B. & M. ARGUED AS NECESSARY

Minority Stockholders' Counsel Asserts That Regular Financial Channels Are Closed to Road—Opposition Is Heard

Arguing that the Boston & Maine is entitled to credit in the light of its recent increased earnings, but that this credit is unavailable in the regular financial markets at the present time because of various "subtle" influences, arguments were presented by Francis V. Streeter, senior counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association, for the need of passage of the so-called state credit bill (H. 613) now before the Legislature at a hearing today held by the railroads committee of the Legislature at the State House.

To pave the way for the acceptance of this legislation the minority stockholders this morning argued for a favorable committee report on House bill 684, which provides for the repeal of the act of the 1915 Legislature authorizing the reorganization. Bill 683 is to be taken up at a later date.

Opposition to repeal of the reorganization act was made by George L. Mayberry, counsel for the Boston & Maine railway. He argued that the reorganization act should go through, holding that it had been considered in all its aspects during legislative proceedings last year, and as finally passed offers the best means of relieving the present situation, and of making a unit of the road.

William B. Lawrence, trustee of the Lawrence estate, announced as the largest single minority stockholder, argued for the repeal of the reorganization act, and served notice that the estate would carry it appeal from that act to the highest courts.

Philip Dexter, a director of the Boston & Lowell, representing that leased line of the Boston and Maine system, offered no opposition to the proposition for state aid. He did oppose, however, a repeal of the reorganization act. He stated that he relied on the opinion of Judge Knowlton as to its constitutionality, and he denied that it is inoperative.

When the act was passed, he said, it was not expected that New Hampshire would assent to a reorganization immediately. The plan offered by the trustees is an attempt to affect a reorganization step by step in view of the difficulty of getting the consent of 26 separate corporations to any plan.

The rental of the Boston & Lowell is not excessive, Mr. Dexter said, and that line would make a great concession if it accepted the plan to exchange its stock, par for par, for preferred stock of the Boston & Maine, and thereby lose its right to operate its property in the event of the failure of the Boston & Maine to pay the rental charges.

There are no "bugbears" in the proposed reorganization plan, he said, and if the stockholders do not like it, the thing to do is to refuse to accept it. In reply to a question, he stated that in his opinion the Boston & Lowell and the Fitchburg might accept the plan of the trustees even if New Hampshire does not concur in the reorganization act of last year.

Mr. Dexter recorded Everett C. Burdett for the Fitchburg in opposition to a repeal of the reorganization act.

Conrad W. Crocker attacked the proposed reorganization plan. It does not scale down the return on leased line stock, he said, but attempts to increase the amounts paid to the leased lines. As the interests of the plan, he declares, \$125,000,000 of preferred stock will be issued to take up the stock of the leased lines and for other purposes and the common stock holders will collect no dividends for years to come.

The proposed assessment of \$5 a share in the reorganization plan he characterized as a "bait." If every share of common stock is taken up, the assessment committee of the board of trade.

UNITED STATES REOPENS ENTIRE LUSITANIA CASE

Takes Up Submarine Controversy Again Because of Notice by Central Powers Regarding Armed Merchantmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the very hour when the Lusitania case seemed all but settled, and when it appeared that only a few minor touches were necessary to complete the formalities, the United States government has deemed it wise to reopen the entire submarine controversy because of the German and Austrian notification that after Feb. 29 all armed merchantmen will be sunk without warning.

Ambassador Bernstorff had an appointment with Secretary Lansing at noon today. It is understood that any personal assurances of the ambassador that the recent edict of his government will not operate to modify or nullify past agreements or those recently reached in the Lusitania case will not be acceptable to this government but that such assurances must come from Berlin.

The Lusitania case of itself was at the point of settlement but in view of the new declarations from Germany and Austria the United States wants a complete understanding as to the future. In other words, the United States, refusing to consider the German notification as having any relation to the recommendation to the entente powers concerning disarmament of merchant vessels, does take notice of it in connection with the Lusitania negotiations with Germany and includes it as a necessary factor in the settlement of the Lusitania case.

The action has placed the controversy, in the view of high government officials, back where it was several weeks ago, and the situation again assumes a serious aspect.

It is practically certain that the United States will ask to be specifically informed that the assurances previously given for the safety of neutrals and non-combatants at sea have not and will not be altered by the latest declaration from Berlin and Vienna. This is the situation now.

As a result of the correspondence in the Lusitania and Arabic cases, the United States had rested secure in the belief that the future conduct of submarine warfare would be regulated by the terms of the 1918 London Convention.

BRITAIN RESTRICTS THE IMPORT OF PAPER MATERIALS

New Proclamation Provides for Prohibition of Furniture Woods, Stones and Slates

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England.—A new proclamation provides for the prohibition of import of all materials for the manufacture of paper; also all paper and cardboard and manufactures of paper and cardboard and all periodical publications exceeding 16 pages in length imported otherwise than in single copies through post; all tobacco unmanufactured and manufactured and all furniture woods, stones and slates.

Thursday—A licensing committee with regard to prohibiting the import of paper has been appointed, Sir Thomas Whitaker presiding.

UNITED STATES NOTIFIED AS TO NEW RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The state department announces that the American consul-general at London has cabled the text of two orders in council of Feb. 15, 1916, of which the first is as follows:

"As from and after the first day of March, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz.: All materials for the manufacture of paper, including wood pulp, esparto grass and linen and cotton rags, paper and cardboard (including strawboard, pasteboard, and manila board and wood pulp board), and manufactures of paper and cardboard; all periodical publications exceeding 16 pages in length imported otherwise than in single copies through the post; furniture, hardware and veneers, stones and slates. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this proclamation shall apply to any goods of the descriptions specified which are imported under the license given by or on behalf of the board of trade and subject to the provisions and conditions of such license."

The second order in council prohibits any British steamship of more than 500 tons gross tonnage, except steamships engaged in coastwise trade, from proceeding on any voyage unless a license to do so has been granted in favor of the owner or the charterer by the licensing committee of the board of trade.

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

PLAN TO DEVELOP TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN PROPOSED

Aggressive Organization Urged
—Joint Efforts of Workers,
Employers and State Needed

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—H. E. Morgan of the ministry of munitions, contributes an article on the interdependence of the workers, the manufacturers, and the government in their past-war relations, to the Edinburgh Review. He claims that the gravest and fullest consideration should be given now, even whilst Great Britain is wrestling with the unique problems of the present, to the equally unique problems of the future. We shall be inexcusable, he says, if we are not prepared for peace, and the questions which arise out of it; for, whether it come in six weeks or six months or six years, peace is as inevitable as sunrise or full moon.

After dwelling upon the prospect that more members of the nation will have to become active workers after the war, than which, he claims, no finer thing could happen, he proceeds: Into all production and all trade, but more especially into trade with foreign countries, there enter three elements—the worker, the manufacturer, and the government. Of these three factors, the worker must be considered first. For many years past he has loomed increasingly in the consideration of national problems, but in those of the future he will be a still more important factor. With the question of the individual worker is inseparably bound up that of the trade unions whose attitude may largely determine our position in the future. The worst feature of trade unionism, however, in practice, if not in theory, is the deliberate limitation of the productiveness of the individual worker. The attitude which governs employment of labor has not yet been sufficiently divorced from greed. More cooperation and greater sympathy between employer and worker are absolutely essential, not merely for the progress, but even for the preservation of our country as a commercial power.

Dealing with employers, Mr. Morgan states that the success of British trade has been the sum total of the separate successes of individual traders; both could be much greater if all were working together as an organic whole. To arrive at this end there must, he insists, first be some radical modification in the methods of the business men. "We need in the commercial world," Mr. Morgan declares, "far more of human sympathy, real comradeship between leaders and led. The keynote must be the entire abandonment of precedent and convention except in so far as concerns the homely virtues of honesty, punctuality, and good value. There are old customs, old practices, old designs, which cannot be improved upon today, but we must get out of the habit of worshipping the old, simply because it is old, and of opposing every innovation simply because it is new."

We have seen, says Mr. Morgan, that one of the grave needs for the success of British commerce in the future is greater cooperation between individual traders. An attempt has been made to secure this to a certain extent through the action of chambers of commerce. Cooperation, however, does not appeal to the average British business man, and it is necessary to introduce the third factor of our preliminary survey—some sort of action by the government, as representing the power, the force and the resources of the whole people.

There is reason to fear that we have practically reached the limits of the possible extension of national advance by individual effort, and that further progress will be dependent upon coordination under the auspices of some authoritative organization specially constructed to deal with the development of British trade. An aggressive organization is needed which will force existing openings and opportunities upon even the laggards, will educate and energize those slow of thought and action, and do its utmost to create fresh opportunities for trade expansion.

Such an organization would be useless if it were staffed and maintained in the swaddling clothes of civil service tradition. What is urgently needed is not the ordinary civil servant, but the business man—the young and virile leaders of commerce, the men who are responsible for the successful businesses of today. The organization must have a paid staff, paid not according to the standards of government remuneration, but on a scale bearing a real resemblance to the rewards of successful business enterprise.

And above all, this organization or national trade agency should have at its head a man who is not a politician, but such a man as the whole nation is looking for today, a man himself successful in business, who can put upon his staff, and through it upon the commerce of the country, the impress of his own personality. It cannot be denied that hitherto business affairs have not been represented as they should in the councils of the nation. The personnel of our consulates abroad may be of the most incalculable value in developing the objects we have in view. But the service is hampered, partly by the out-of-date instructions under which it acts, and still more by the multiplicity of the duties which it is required to perform.

It is certain that if the proposed organization were dependent upon treasury grants it would very speedily fall under departmental and political control. Some means must be devised for making the businesses of the country di-

rectly responsible for financing an organization which would directly contribute to their prosperity. The formation of some system of national banks in this country which would make it possible for traders to develop their businesses on rather easier terms and with less restrictions than are imposed under existing conditions is one of the problems with which the proposed organization would have to deal.

SIR H. WILSON ON EMPIRE UNIFICATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—Sir Harry Wilson's lecture on "Empire Unification" delivered in Glasgow University was the second of a series arranged by the Senate to cooperate with the London committee for the organization of imperial studies. The chairman, Principal Sir Donald MacAlister, said that as a former Cambridge secretary of Lord Rosebery's Imperial Federation League, he rejoiced to note how new conditions were opening out fresh possibilities for the solution of the old problems which they faced bravely, but perhaps prematurely, in the eighties.

Sir Harry Wilson said he came as one of the lecturers belonging to the panel formed last year at the Royal Colonial Institute in connection with the imperial studies scheme, the operations of which had, until then, been confined to London. This winter lectures were being delivered also in Glasgow, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol and Birmingham. The time was ripe for such a lecturing crusade. Not even the most hardened "Little Englander" could do otherwise than think imperially in those days, when the bonds between the mother country and her daughter states were being drawn closer than they had ever been. Now, as never before, the British empire was "finding itself" as one indivisible entity in the midst of this mighty struggle. He would confine himself to the great self-governing dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and hoped to show how truly they exemplified the Spencerian generalization, and revealed themselves as gradually evolving from vague formlessness or "indefinite homogeneity" into the highly organized and complex communities with which they were familiar at the present day. Sir Harry sketched briefly the history and development of each of the dominions, saying that it was impossible they would ever be so divided against themselves, after the bitter-sweet memories which this huge Armageddon of the nations must leave as a legacy to the mother country, and her children. He hoped and believed that it would be so. But when the great fight was over and the world was at peace once more, they had a mighty task of reconstruction before them as a nation. They had seen the influence of many modifying agencies during the past 30 years, from the time when the heresy that the colonies were a burden and a bane came to an inglorious end. They would often be told that for the crowning achievements of a federation of unified government of the British empire—its complete "integration" in Spencerian language—they must "wait and see." The British constitution, such authorities truly averred, was a slow and gradual growth, like one of their British oaks, and out of its imperial conferences, or its privy council, or its House of Lords, or in some other way that they could not now predict, a new imperial organism would be evolved by a natural process. Do not let them believe this! Advances to the ideal, useful so far as they went, had been and were being made, but it was none of these things that would unify the empire, though they made the day of its unification nearer. The subordinate federations of the empire, Sir Harry Wilson concluded, had all been created by definite legislative acts, and he had never been able to understand why that process should be inapplicable to the grand federal reconstruction of the aggregate which they formed.

Dealing with employers, Mr. Morgan states that the success of British trade has been the sum total of the separate successes of individual traders; both could be much greater if all were working together as an organic whole. To arrive at this end there must, he insists, first be some radical modification in the methods of the business men. "We need in the commercial world," Mr. Morgan declares, "far more of human sympathy, real comradeship between leaders and led. The keynote must be the entire abandonment of precedent and convention except in so far as concerns the homely virtues of honesty, punctuality, and good value. There are old customs, old practices, old designs, which cannot be improved upon today, but we must get out of the habit of worshipping the old, simply because it is old, and of opposing every innovation simply because it is new."

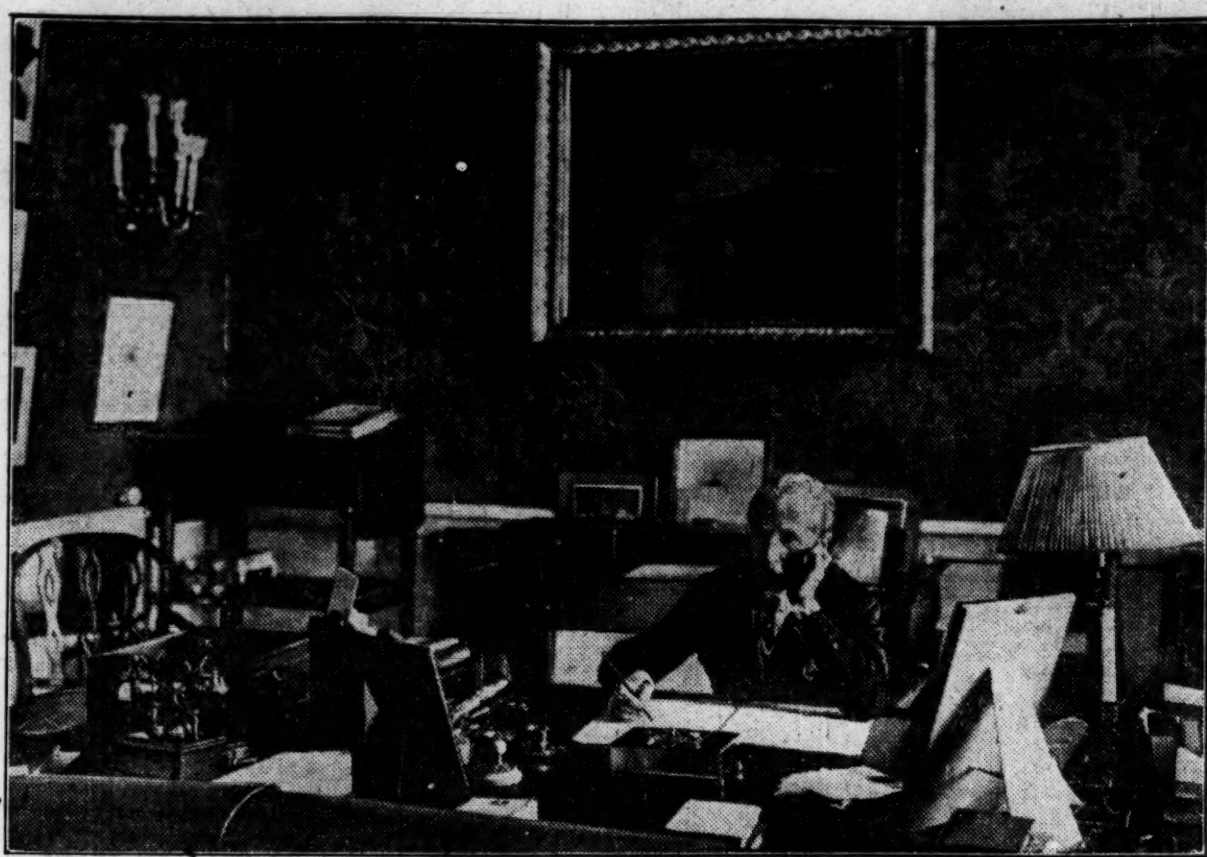
We have seen, says Mr. Morgan, that one of the grave needs for the success of British commerce in the future is greater cooperation between individual traders. An attempt has been made to secure this to a certain extent through the action of chambers of commerce. Cooperation, however, does not appeal to the average British business man, and it is necessary to introduce the third factor of our preliminary survey—some sort of action by the government, as representing the power, the force and the resources of the whole people.

There is reason to fear that we have practically reached the limits of the possible extension of national advance by individual effort, and that further progress will be dependent upon coordination under the auspices of some authoritative organization specially constructed to deal with the development of British trade. An aggressive organization is needed which will force existing openings and opportunities upon even the laggards, will educate and energize those slow of thought and action, and do its utmost to create fresh opportunities for trade expansion.

Such an organization would be useless if it were staffed and maintained in the swaddling clothes of civil service tradition. What is urgently needed is not the ordinary civil servant, but the business man—the young and virile leaders of commerce, the men who are responsible for the successful businesses of today. The organization must have a paid staff, paid not according to the standards of government remuneration, but on a scale bearing a real resemblance to the rewards of successful business enterprise.

And above all, this organization or national trade agency should have at its head a man who is not a politician, but such a man as the whole nation is looking for today, a man himself successful in business, who can put upon his staff, and through it upon the commerce of the country, the impress of his own personality. It cannot be denied that hitherto business affairs have not been represented as they should in the councils of the nation. The personnel of our consulates abroad may be of the most incalculable value in developing the objects we have in view. But the service is hampered, partly by the out-of-date instructions under which it acts, and still more by the multiplicity of the duties which it is required to perform.

It is certain that if the proposed organization were dependent upon treasury grants it would very speedily fall under departmental and political control. Some means must be devised for making the businesses of the country di-



(Copyright by Central News)

Sir George Buchanan in his study

M. CLEMENCEAU ON BALKAN OPERATIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—M. Clemenceau has had the satisfaction of finding M. Sazonoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, in agreement with him on the subject of the altogether secondary importance of the Balkan theater of war to that of the French and Polish frontiers.

It may seem somewhat of an anomaly that it should be so, considering the promise which the Russian government made, according to M. Viviani, that Russian troops should join those of France on the new battlefield. The explanation, says M. Clemenceau, is extremely simple. The Russian headquarters staff began a movement in the direction of the Balkan peninsula, as soon as it was requested to do so, but as soon as the true proportions of the enterprise as compared with the strategic results to be gained therefrom became clear to them, they had common sense enough to retrace their footsteps. The French government, continued M. Clemenceau, in the person of the premier, publicly promised the French nation two sources of support of first rate importance, neither of which have been realized. The promise of Italy has been kept in such a way that all that can be laid to her credit in the matter may be summed up by the word "nought."

The Russian minister for foreign affairs, whose straightforwardness makes him quite impervious to any sense of embarrassment, has no reasons for wishing to keep silent. We must even believe that he must have strong reasons for wishing to speak, for it is not without cause that a minister of the Emperor of Russia speaks of one of the most important problems of the day to a public which is no other than that of all the peoples of the world, plunged in a struggle on the issues of which civilization is at stake. And this is what M. Sazonoff says: The question of the Balkans is a side issue, an incident in the war, and not in the least a decisive factor. The war will be decided where it began, that is to say in Belgium and in Poland (New York Outlook). Is not this what I have repeated scores of times, exclaims M. Clemenceau. I only spoke of the French front, but I am perfectly aware that from a strategic point of view the French and the Russian fronts are as one. A success on the Russian front is a victory in the western theater, and the same is true in the case of a French success. The Russians like to remind us that they had some share in bringing about the victory of the Marne, and they are perfectly right. Nothing could be more true, since they precipitated their offensive in order to help us and did help us, in very deed. Some of them also remark regretfully that our most important offensive took place too late to stop the German invading flood from pouring into Russia. I do not deny it. It would be useless at this time to look for the reasons (well known though they are) which led to this "non-coincidence."

But one consideration remains, and it is the one to which M. Sazonoff and myself turn our eyes. Both France and Russia are undergoing at the same time the terrible sufferings of a German invasion. Russia has the immense advantage of space, in which she can effect a strategic retreat which permits her to dissolve and absorb, in accordance with a historic method, the forces of the enemy. This is what she has done with-out for one moment stopping the fight—always ready to begin a fresh offensive as may be seen at the present moment in Poland. France had not the same resources. It has been absolutely necessary to preserve the front lines intact. This is what our soldiers have done, heroically enough, though our offensives have proved incapable of breaking the enemy lines, as at the Marne. Later on there will be reason enough, I can assure you, to look into the cause of this situation. The time for that is not yet. All that is necessary is to deal with things just where they are at the present time.

The Balkan expedition would not matter, if it were not that it is robbing our front. It is solid enough, thanks to the courage of our brave soldiers, but it must not be subjected to too great and repeated a pressure. Where do you suppose the guns were which are now at Salonica? Not on the shores of the Atlantic, I presume. At the senatorial commission of the army, presided over by M. de Freycinet, M. Viviani stated that the expeditionary corps would only reach a certain figure. M. Briand and General Gallieni promised the same. Now this figure has already been greatly increased. And where did these men come from? I am willing to believe that they were not in the first line trenches, though even of that I do not feel perfectly certain. Men and materials are being embarked on our transports. Relief forces and those necessary to compensate inevitable losses will augment their number beyond anything one dare compute. Sarrail will resist victoriously. I will not doubt of that. And what will be the result of his success? To this question, which is being carefully ignored, there is but one answer: to begin the offensive which presupposes a formidable reinforcement which no government could, surely, consider for a moment. Then, where are we being led with our eyes blindfolded? When shall we consider it time to look where we are walking?

GERMAN GROWTH OF SOCIALIST MINORITY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The process of registering the attitude of the Social Democratic party at large towards the two sections into which its representatives in the Reichstag have been divided still continues.

In Berlin, up to the time of writing, the second, fourth and sixth electoral districts have ratified the decision arrived at by the central committee for Greater Berlin, and have recorded their approval of the attitude of the Socialists minority. The Socialists of Brunswick have also adopted a similar view, which was recently reaffirmed at a well-attended conference of the members of the Brunswick Social Democratic Union, held to consider the report of Herr Wilhelm Bloch, who is a member of the Social majority in the Reichstag. His speech in defense of his associates was received very coolly, without the slightest applause, and after the debate that succeeded it, in the course of which one of the speeches was made by a woman, the meeting adopted the following resolution with only 13 dissentient votes:

The present assembly of the Brunswick Social Democratic Union most severely condemns the frequent approval of the war credits on the part of the majority of the Social Democratic group in the Reichstag. . . . On the other hand, it greets with satisfaction the action of those 20 deputies who voted against the credits. The assembly calls upon those deputies who have remained faithful to Socialism to step out along the newly discovered road, and welcome the bold attitude of the minority at the French party congress and the impending fight of the English working classes against the militarization and industrial enslaving of their land as hopeful signs. . . . Long live the coming third Internationale!

NEW UNIVERSITY AT WARSAW

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
GENEVA, Switzerland—The Journal de Geneve states that at the sitting of the Duma commission on the budget for public education, the Deputy H. Roussevitch, in the name of the Polish university in Warsaw. Why did we not receive it before from the minister of public education? When I raised the question of a Polish university at Warsaw, the minister's colleague, M. Cheviakoff, replied that Warsaw did not contain a sufficient number of people with capacity for higher studies. It was in vain that I assured the minister that the contrary was the case. My contention has been borne out by facts. The Germans have been able to find the necessary number of persons with a desire for knowledge in less than two months. We may be reproached for having accepted this priceless treasure at the hands of our enemies. To this I will answer: "We regret not having received a Polish university from brotherly hands. But it is to us so priceless a treasure that we are forced to accept it even from an enemy."

FRENCH WOMEN AND MUNITIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—M. Albert Thomas, under secretary of state for munitions, has issued an appeal to employers of labor in munitions factories to add considerably to their women workers. A great many factories already employ women; at the Bourges pyrotechnic, 5000 are working; and in the Saint Etienne factory 1100. On the other hand there are still many employers who hesitate to make the experiment. It has been proved, says M. Thomas, that the women can do efficient work not only in the sorting and verifying departments, but in the actual processes as well. In some factories the employers have devised special forms of hoisting gear which enable women to lift large shells. M. Thomas assures the employers that they will receive every possible support and encouragement from the munitions governmental department in any initiative which they may take in the matter.

DUTCH SHIPPING AND INSURANCE

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland—Many shipping owning firms are now insuring their ships at the present value, says the Dutch Handelsblad. Of course, this raises the premium considerably, but this is balanced by the fact that in case of loss an indemnity is received corresponding to the present position. In view of the increased danger of mines the war risk premium for Atlantic voyages is now 1½ per cent.

RUSSIA PRESENTS VAST FIELD FOR BRITISH TRADERS

Sir George Buchanan Speaks of
Anglo-Russian Relations and
Sees Need for Trade Barrier

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PETROGRAD, Russia—Sir George Buchanan, the British ambassador at Petrograd, addressed the members of the New English Club at their annual dinner recently. Another Christmas, he said, had brought, instead of peace, the spreading of the war to include the Balkans, and the military extinction of Serbia. He held no brief for the Allies' diplomacy, but he did think the critics had not made sufficient allowance for the difficulties with which it had to contend. One single will directed the strategy and diplomacy of the central empires, for Austria and Turkey were but humble satellites of Germany; whereas the four allied governments could take no important decision without exchanging views over telegraph lines. Diplomacy, moreover, was powerless unless it could back up its arguments with force, and during the critical days of the Bulgarian negotiations the big battalions were on the side of their opponents.

Reviewing the achievements of the past year, Sir George said that every day added to the Allies' strength in men and munitions, and they were now developing their immense resources, retrieving past mistakes, and paying more attention to the concentration of forces and the coordination of actions. Attempts had been made to nullify the good effect of the Allies' work by the spreading of false reports. One of these was to the effect that he had threatened the Russian government with a secret Anglo-Japanese treaty, according to the terms of which Japan was to make things very unpleasant for Russia in Manchuria and Siberia, should she attempt to conclude a separate peace with Germany. He need hardly affirm that no such treaty existed and that the whole story was a falsehood. How could they for a single moment doubt Russia's determination to fight this war to a victorious finish? They had seen the sacrifices she had made, and they had acclaimed with admiration the heroism displayed by her armies during the long and masterly retirement to the Donajec. They knew, moreover, that when the Emperor had pledged his word, that word would not be broken.

When some people in Petrograd were talking of evacuating the capital, he had expressed his conviction that the Russian army would remain intact and that Russia was unconquerable. By a superb effort Russia was making good her shortage of munitions, and the brilliant successes which she had lately achieved were but the prelude to greater things to come. Russia, for her part, did not doubt British determination to support her with all the resources of the empire.

Dealing with the achievements of the British fleet, Sir George stated that an army that would soon number 4,000,000 had been raised. They had had to transport to various theaters of war 1,500,000 men. They had assisted their allies with transports and munitions, and had sent submarines to cooperate with the gallant Russian army in the Baltic. They were financing the war expenditure of their allies to the enormous amount of £422,000,000. Finally, they were sacrificing their ideals of voluntary service, debarred to them by tradition. Referring to the great political, financial, industrial and social problems, to be solved after the war, Sir George Buchanan turned to the future commercial relations of Great Britain and Russia, and appealed to those present who knew Russia so well to impress on their friends at home the urgent necessity of at once preparing for the future.

The Russian empire offered a vast field for every class of British goods; but if they were to make progress, merchants and manufacturers must radically change their methods. They must study local requirements and tastes and must give up the old-fashioned idea that what the Englishman likes ought to be good enough for others. They must send out more British agents and commercial travelers, and if single firms could not bear the expense, firms belonging to allied trades ought to cooperate and have a common representative. They must also be prepared to accord greater credit facilities.

He urged these things because he wished to consolidate and perpetuate the Anglo-Russian alliance. He had always held that it was not by diplomatic acts, but by mutual feelings of sympathy, friendship and confidence and by community of interest that true and lasting alliances were made.

Ever since he first addressed them six years ago, he said, he had been able to each of these annual gatherings to tell them that Russia and Great Britain were gradually drawing nearer and nearer to one another. Germany's wanton violation of Belgian neutrality had their very existence as free, independent nations, and for right and justice, and the dangers faced together and the sacrifices both had made laid the foundations of an enduring alliance.

But the crowning edifice was still to be constructed, and if it was to survive the tests of the future it must be built of solid stone and on common interests. In that material age close commercial

relations were one of the governing factors of international policy, and it was in the interests of both Russia and Great Britain to erect a barrier against the peaceful penetration of Germany and against the encroachments of her trade.

BRITISH RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England—As a result of a meeting of the central recruiting committee, a new recruiting campaign was opened with the object of securing, not only those single men to whom the military service bill applied, but more of the married men as well. Thus it was hoped that the need of the bill would be abolished, before it came into operation. In order to bring about the desired result, an effort was made to revive the machinery of the canvassing scheme in those districts where the canvassing was not completed before the expiration of the original time limit, and an appeal was made to all the provincial mayors to cooperate in the scheme and to put forth all their energy in its prosecution. The results of the reopening of the group system were stated to be sufficiently encouraging to warrant the steps that were being taken.

AMERICAN SUGAR FOR NORWAY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The Norwegian state provision committee has recently contracted with an American firm for 20,000 tons of sugar to be delivered during February-May. The price, including delivery of the goods, will amount to about 10,000,000 kroner.



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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

GERMAN PLAN FOR AN ALLIANCE WITH JAPAN ADVOCATED

Desirability of Readjustment of German Policy in East Shown—Eastern Problems and War

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN, Germany—Despite the engrossing character of the situation in Europe, German politicians have continued to follow developments in other parts of the world, and especially in the far east, with the closest attention. For some time past there have been indications that the impression has been gaining ground that Japan has established herself as the supreme power along the Asiatic seaboard, and that she is acquiring more and more predominance in China. Latterly two interesting pamphlets have appeared whose arguments are obviously based on that assumption, and in both of which the corollary set forth is that it should be the aim of German policy in the future to effect an alliance with Japan.

The writer of one of these treatises, entitled "Völkerring im Stillen Ozean," is Dr. Georg Irmer, who is described as having spent almost 20 years in the diplomatic service "in the South Seas," and is credited with a view wide enough to trace the connection between the displacement of power that is said to be taking place in the Pacific and the development of "Weltpolitik." According to this writer, "English supremacy in the Pacific has been irresistibly thrust aside by the uprising of new states and the re-birth of ancient civilized peoples. By her preparations for the struggle against the phantom of the German peril, England has renounced her mission on behalf of the white race, and has therewith lightly sacrificed her world position in the East, a sphere so full of promise for the future. The new great powers, the American and the Japanese nations, who, in a few short years, have become the dominant races in the eastern hemisphere, no longer believe in England's ancient, world-dominating, invincible sea power. . . . Unless all appearances are deceptive, the dream of English supremacy in the Pacific is a thing of the past. . . . In America and Japan Weltpolitik is already regarded as having been transferred from the seas of Europe to the Pacific ocean, and while the world-war is still raging, men are already tracing out in the far east the new arena where the decision as to the balance of power in the greatest ocean of the world must be fought out."

Dr. Irmer professed to believe that Germany's role as a colonial power in the Pacific had also been played out. Not, however, because he was an opponent of colonial policy. On the contrary, we must, he declared, have a new earth in the world, and if it can possibly be managed, it must lie close to the doors of the German empire. There must, in fact, be a concentration of Germany's entire colonial effort: "Our colonial future must lie in the neighborhood of Europe, in Africa first of all." It did not follow, however, he maintained, that Germany must take neither interest nor part in the new orientation of policy in eastern Asia, and this led him to his main thesis, the desirability of a readjustment of German policy in the East. References to the unfortunate catchphrase of the "Yellow Peril" and to the errors in Germany's China policy sufficiently indicate the trend of his thought, as well as such remarks as the following: "It is time that a stop should be put to overmuch talk of ethical values in policy, of the solidarity of the Christian point of view, or of the white race, of international law, or even of gratitude, as being capable of binding nations to one another."

Passing openly to the examination of German-Japanese relations, he considered that the beginning of the estrangement between Germany and the Eastern power coincided with the Russo-German rapprochement effected during the second half of the '90s, after Capri's retirement. The first pledge of friendship given by Germany was her furtherance of Russian, instead of Japanese policy in the Far East, in the hope that Russia, being fully occupied in that direction, would desire, at least for a long time to come, from hatching any warlike conspiracy with her ally, France, against the German empire. It was largely owing to this combination that Japan was to a great extent deprived of the fruits of her victory in the Chinese-Japanese war of 1894-95, and the German occupation of Kiaochow was another cause of estrangement. By thus taking the initiative with regard to the partitioning of China, Germany incurred the main force of Japanese opposition to European interference, and was consequently more unpopular with the Japanese than either France or Russia. As matters stood at the beginning of the war, therefore, Kiaochow was, to quote Count Reventlow, "a future hope in an economic sense, an anxiety in a political, and an abandoned position in a military one."

Proceeding, Dr. Irmer was at some pains to intimate that Germany was not cherishing great hopes of winning back this colony after the war. Even in the event of a decisive victory for Germany along the whole line, he wrote, and even with the best will in the world on the part of England . . . the restoration of the German possession in the Pacific will certainly not be as easy as was its capture. Finally, he intimated by way of conclusion, that it would be more difficult to come to an arrangement with Japan, who was determined to go her own way, than with the entente powers, and contented himself with

leaving the reader to draw his own inference.

Another pamphlet entitled "Japan in the World War and the China Problem" does not display such a degree of reticence. The writer is Dr. H. Smidt, an art critic, who was in Japan when war broke out, and who has endeavored to describe his impressions and to examine the economic and political factors of the Eastern problem. Many of his conclusions coincide with those of Dr. Irmer, and he is an open champion of a German alliance with Japan on account of the many advantages that would accrue therefrom "in view of Japan's tendency to move away from England," while his analysis of the basis of Japanese imperialism is designed to indicate the main lines to be followed with regard to the future policy of German imperialism in the Far East.

The Vorwärts, which commented on the appearance of these two treatises, observed: "We are far from regarding these utterances as signs of the beginning of a new orientation of our Eastern policy. As the conclusions, however, of people who have studied German policy in the Far East on the spot they are no less deserving of consideration than, for instance, the utterances of industrial Japanese organs which have latterly discussed the possibility of a German alliance in place of the English one. It must not be forgotten that at the moment matters are again in solution in the Far East; that such problems have arisen as a Russo-Japanese alliance, a settlement between Japan and the United States, the consolidation of the Chinese state system, and so forth; and that the solution of all these questions depends more or less upon the outcome of the struggle of the nations on the battlefields of Europe. On the other hand, the regrouping of the powers in the Pacific ocean, which has begun and has been hastened to an extraordinary degree by the war, must react upon the political aspect that Europe will present in the future."

EDITOR DEFENDS SUPPRESSED PAPER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) GLASGOW, Scotland—T. Johnson, the editor of the Scottish newspaper, Forward, which was suppressed, has issued a detailed defense of the conduct of the paper against the statements of Mr. Lloyd George in Parliament.

"At the time of the raid it was said that the reason for the raid was the publication in the issue of Forward for Jan. 1 of reports of the reception accorded to Mr. Lloyd George at various meetings he had with munition workers in Glasgow. Mr. Lloyd George has now declared that the issue of Forward for Jan. 1 was not suppressed for publishing the unofficial version of the St. Andrews hall meeting, but because of 'cumulative' transgressions in previous issues. Dealing specifically with the charges of inciting to strike, or to limit the output of munitions, the editor quotes inaccuracies of which he says the minister of munitions has been guilty in making these charges. Passing to the question of the Forward's report of Mr. Lloyd George's visit to the Clyde, he writes:

"It was reported as a statement of fact and without comment, that Mr. Kirkwood had told Mr. Lloyd George that the shop stewards welcomed dilution of labor, but they wanted safeguarding conditions, otherwise they would fight for it. Mr. Lloyd George declares that this report 'is an absolute fabrication from beginning to end.' On the other hand, the shop stewards present have signed an affidavit, of which the following is a copy:

"108, George Street, Glasgow, 5th January, 1916.
"We, the undersigned, members of the deputation that had an interview with Mr. Lloyd George at Parkhead Forge, hereby declare and affirm, in the presence of Mr. George Ogilvie, J. P., that the report of that interview which appeared in the Forward newspaper was accurate. (Signed) David Kirkwood, Thomas Clark, John Jordan, David Buchanan."

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the editor continues, no incitement to striking during the war has appeared in our columns. The only big strike on the Clyde during 1914-15 was the engineers' strike in February, 1915. Before the strike no incitement to it appeared in Forward, and during the strike we published not one single line mentioning the fact that it was occurring. The Glasgow press described and detailed the strike; we published not one solitary line about it, so anxious were we to keep ourselves clear of any appearance of responsibility. After the strike was over, and in reply to protests from readers as to our complete silence on the subject, we declared on March 20 that we could not touch the subject of strikes during the war."

GIFTS TO FRENCH FARMERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—The Duke of Portland, president of the relief of Allies committee, has received a letter from the prefect of the Meuse, telling him of the gratitude of the farmers in his province for the gifts of various kinds of stock, seeds and farming implements made by British farmers through the agency of the committee. Included in the gifts mentioned are five rams given by King George, which have been assigned to districts which have suffered severely through the German invasion. The committee is arranging for the transmission of 1600 sacks of seed oats for distribution among the small farmers of Champagne.

SCOTTISH CROPS IN 1915 REPORTED ON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) EDINBURGH, Scotland—According to the 1915 report on Scottish crops in the southeastern division, which comprises the counties of Linlithgow, Midlothian, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, the harvest, except in some of the late districts, was not unduly protracted, though the work was not free from difficulty, as there was an absence of drying winds. Generally speaking, the crops were stacked in good condition, and the grain was of average quality and up to the standard natural weights. The quantity, however, was somewhat deficient, and barley in particular has not threshed well. Oat straw as a rule was well saved, and is of good feeding value. Potatoes were planted early, and were soon above ground. Their growth was retarded for a time, but eventually they made a good recovery and gave promise of being a heavy crop. Delay in lifting and unfavorable conditions for storing, however, as well as other conditions, were against them. In the Lothians and Peebles the crop is said to be in this respect the worst in memory; in Roxburgh and Selkirk as much as half the potatoes in some cases were destroyed; and in Berwick much the same estimate is given, the potatoes having deteriorated in the pits, about half having to be used for pig feeding. Considerable difficulty was experienced with the turnip crop from sowing to singling, and in Berwick a good deal of re-sowing was necessary. From the middle of July until the end of October the crop made great progress, but November stopped further development.

In the western and southwestern division, comprising the counties of Argyll, Bute, Dumbarton, Stirling, Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcubright and Wigton, the reports on the potato crop are in the majority of districts much more favorable than those in the preceding divisions. In all cases the potatoes were planted in fine order, and though the early varieties suffered to some extent in May and June, the crop as a whole did well throughout the season. With two exceptions the reports state that the crop was secured in very good condition, that the yield was good, and the potatoes were comparatively sound. The exceptions are in North Ayr. The general statements regarding the farming of the year are almost entirely favorable. Expenses have, of course, been high, but the ease with which much of the work was overtaken has helped to keep down the labor bill and to minimize the difficulties due to the scarcity of workers. Hill farmers, it is said, have had a good year, as the sheep have generally done well, and both mutton and wool have brought very satisfactory prices. Grain, dairy produce and pork have also been selling at high figures, though manure and feeding stuffs have been heavy items on the opposite side of the account. Stock breeding has generally been very profitable, but latterly the producer of beef has not been prospering so well. On the whole, however, the market conditions prevailing throughout the year have been much in favor of many farmers in this division.

In the northern and northwestern division, including the counties of Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, and Inverness, the reports on the condition of livestock during the year are favorable as a rule. In Ross, as in some other districts, the scarcity of turnips in spring caused the young stock to be turned out early. In the islands scarcely any cultivation has yet been done, and on the mainland all work is very much behind; in Ross, for example, it is said that plowing and other outdoor work has seldom been further in arrears at this season. Sheep and wool have sold well, and fat cattle for a time made very high prices, but the relatively high cost of stores during the latter part of the year is commented on. While the income has been comparatively large, expenditure has also been abnormal, and the labor problem has now become one of acute difficulty.

MERCHANT NAVY IN WAR TIME

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) GREENOCK, Scotland—The work of the merchant navy in time of war was dealt with by W. S. Abell, chief ship surveyor to Lloyd's Register, in an anniversary lecture before the Greenock Philosophical Society. In the course of the lecture Mr. Abell compared the losses that the merchant ships had sustained in the present war with those of the Napoleonic wars. The statistics of the latter indicated that 2½ per cent of the vessels entering and clearing from British ports were lost through the operations of the enemy. It was curious, the lecturer continued, to note that the royal commission on food supply in time of war had fixed the premiums for war risks at 5 per cent on ship values, and 1 per cent on property values. This scheme was for the duration of the present war, and 80 per cent of the losses were borne by the country, and the balance by the ordinary insurance associations. The experience of the first year of war indicated that this empirical value approximated very nearly to the truth. A total of 172 vessels were lost out of 4400 entered in the war risks associations; the value of the shipping lost was £26,250,000 out of about £150,000,000, while the losses in property came to £7,750,000, out of a total cargo value of £1,500,000,000. The losses of value among entered ships for the first year of the war were thus about 4 per cent per annum, and for property one half of 1 per cent.

DILUTION OF LABOR IN UNITED KINGDOM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) GLASGOW, Scotland—The question of the dilution of labor with a view to increasing the output of munitions has been carried a step further by the appointment of commissioners to visit the Clyde and Tyne districts in order to apply and carry into effect the policy of the government. As mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the Clyde commissioners appointed are: Lynden Macassey, K. C., Sir Thomas Munro and Isaac Mitchell. Mr. Macassey has already come into closer contact with the Clyde workers, being associated some time ago with Lord Balfour of Burleigh as a special commissioner to inquire into and report on the labor difficulties in the Clyde area. He has had the advantage of practical experience in engineering workshops and has been engaged on many government arbitrations under the conciliation act and the munitions of war act. Sir Thomas Munro is county clerk of Lanarkshire, in addition to holding many other appointments in the Clyde area, and Isaac Mitchell is assistant industrial commissioner to the Board of Trade and has been associated with Sir George Asquith in adjusting many important labor disputes. Mr. Mitchell himself was at one time a working engineer, later occupying many posts in the trade-union movement, including that of secretary to the General Federation of Trade Unions. Altogether it would appear difficult to select a more useful body of commissioners.

The announcement of the appointment of the commissioners followed closely upon a striking statement in the House of Commons, by Mr. Asquith, in reply to a question as to whether the government were experiencing any difficulty in obtaining the necessary supply of skilled labor, especially in the new munition workshops, and if so what steps the government proposed to take in order to accelerate the supply of munitions. In reply Mr. Asquith said: "The government have given this matter the most careful and anxious consideration. They are convinced, after taking into account all the other methods of increasing the available supply of labor for munitions work, that the adoption of dilution—that is to say, the employment during the war period of semi-skilled and unskilled and female labor on any class of work upon which it can be usefully employed, so as to set free skilled workmen for the work which they alone can perform—offers the only prospect of securing a sufficient supply of munitions to enable the war to be brought to a speedy and successful conclusion. Any lack of munitions will lengthen the duration of the war, and will exact a heavy toll on the lives of our soldiers. It is quite impossible for foreign supplies to take the place of home production of munitions, since, even if these sources of supply could be indefinitely expanded, the immense demands thereby entailed, both on our financial resources and on our shipping, would present insuperable difficulties. The necessities of the war have been pointed out both to the owners of controlled establishments and to the representatives of the great trade unions, and they have loyally pledged themselves to support the government in the scheme of labor dilution, the necessity for which has arisen from the national requirements and not from any demand by employers. Guarantees as to the nature and temporary character of the changes have already been given, and considerable progress has already been made in certain districts to give effect to the policy indicated above, but I regret to say that what has hitherto been accomplished falls lamentably short of the national requirements in the present emergency. The government accordingly propose to take steps to bring about this dilution of labor, wherever needed, in accordance with the necessities of the situation and on the conditions laid down after agreement with the representatives of the workmen in the munitions of war act as amended, without further delay. They are issuing instructions to controlled establishments to secure this where there has not been done, and they are sending special representatives to the most important districts to assist in giving effect to their policy. I rely confidently on the support both of employers and of workmen in a matter which is vital to the successful prosecution of the war."

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN FRANCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—The press censorship has once more been severely criticized in the Chamber. M. Paul Meunier, reporter on the bill dealing with the press régime, declared that the law of 1881 must remain the charta of the press, as much in war time as in times of peace, and that any modification which might be brought to bear upon it should be the result of legislation. The commission on the bill proposes, he said, to forbid the seizure of newspapers, and condemnation of the press by the administration. It admits of a preliminary control of press articles, provided the control only deals with diplomatic and military matters. The action of the press censor quite recently in seizing the Liberté, Journal and Petit Parisien, for publishing an official note issued by the Montenegro legation and passed by the censor was discussed and condemned. M. Meunier said that the commission would recommend the elimination of article 9 of the law of 1881, thus making it absolutely illegal to seize papers for political reasons, without giving them a trial. What was worse than the seizure of a paper, however, he said, was its suppression, and this had occurred several times.

DENUNCIATION OF FRENCH POLICY IN THE FAR EAST

Journal Declares France Has Been Wrong in Giving Its Support to Yuan Shih-Kai

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—The revolt of the province of Yunnan from the dictatorship of Yuan Shih-kai, and the movement against the assumption of imperial dignities by the President which this revolt betokens, is the subject of a very outspoken editorial in L'Humanité. What is the strength of this movement and what are its chances of spreading to other provinces of China? asks the paper. It is difficult to know, but no faith must be put in the information supplied by the agencies announcing the defeat of the republicans. The movement is an important one and is under the direction of trustworthy leaders; it includes all the organizations and factions of the Republican party.

The event will only surprise those people who, believing a policy based on fundamental ideas only good for Utopia, and without influence on the life of empires, are puzzled by this simple fact: since the pseudo-President of the Republic is in the future to be styled Emperor, the Republic, which apparently had been extinguished, rises once more to life; the Chinese people manifest a quite unsuspected appreciation of the Republican idea.

From the support of foreign gold alone, the paper continues, had Yuan's government borrowed the appearance of strength; the empty cash box, the inherent weakness of this man, was bound to become manifest to the least experienced. And in regard to these events what is to be the attitude of France? As to the direction in which the sympathies of our people lie, there can be not the least doubt: instinctively they support the republicans against the usurper. But is our government, at a time when our gold is one of the factors in the resistance in this struggle for national life, is it going to tolerate any longer that it should support a coup d'état government for the formation of which so many Chinese Republicans have been sacrificed?

We have been wrong in staking the interests of France in support of Yuan Shih-kai, and we are of the opinion that the policy adopted up to the present day in the far east has been as contrary to our sense of right as to our traditions and our interests. In quite good faith, our officials and our representatives in China believe—a singular opinion for Republicans to hold—that an autocratic government is a guarantee to the maintenance of order. They dread lawlessness above all things, deeming it against the interests of France in China and inimical to the security of our Indo-Chinese possessions, not realizing that from the very nature of such a form of government would troubles and disorders arise. Under the pretext of defending a realist policy—we will not term it realist policy—our diplomacy considers as dangerous those who, inspired by the tenets of the revolution, stand for the recognition of the rights of peoples and the defense of their liberties. It considers that the maintenance of the Chinese empire in its present state of weakness would open up future prospects to us, and it places its trust in an utilitarian policy of so-called defense of economic interests which defends, alas, but too often, sordid financial considerations. What it really aims at are industrial and territorial concessions; the permanent weakness of the country, the maintenance of a form of power which is the cause of this weakness, partitions between nations to prevent conflicts which are inevitable, such are its methods.

It is against these conceptions so often denounced by Jaurès, by Francis de Pressensé, and by Victor Bérard, that L'Humanité raises its voice. They substitute for the former balance of power policy which grouped the great powers against any power which aimed at hegemony, it declares, a policy which we must term a policy of compensating thefts (rapines compensatrices) of which the following is the program: "I take what is not mine by virtue of the right of the strongest, but as another strong nation might intervene, I authorize it to take what I have no right to dispose of." Germany takes Kiaochow, France, Kuang-Tcheou-Wan; Russia, Port Arthur; a disastrous policy practiced by us in the Mediterranean basin and in the East and from which we have reaped the most deplorable consequences.

In the far east it produced the Sino-Japanese war, the Russo-Japanese war, it brought our soldiers into China side by side with those of the Kaiser to repress the Boxer movement; William's exhortations to his faithful troops have not been forgotten; the pitiless orders to spare no one were obeyed to the letter in Belgium and France.

Is it not really astounding to have to recognize that in the conflict in which the peoples of Europe have joined, the association formed under the protection of the great powers for the support of Yuan Shih-kai still holds in an odious agreement French and Germans, Russians and Austrians? The association of the powers had lent Yuan Shih-kai 630 millions on impossible guarantees, to put an end to republicanism and "establish order." And oh, shame that it should have to be said, the daughter of the revolution, she who stands for the freedom of nations, gave her services, her money, to further this sinister scheme. This conduct will have the direct results and will disastrously af-

fect the future peace of the world unless, at a time when the attitude of the Chinese republicans obliges us to take a momentous decision, we make a radical change in our policy.

SPAIN'S LACK OF COPPER SULPHATE

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent)

MADRID, Spain—Although she has delayed it until the last minute, Spain is now displaying a splendid energy and resource in tackling the deeply important question of the lack of sulphate of copper which is urgently needed for her special agricultural purposes. Ruin is threatened in many country districts if the supply is not quickly resumed. It has practically stopped from England, and Spain is now chagrined at the reflection that though she is one of the richest countries in the world in the matter of copper mines, she has not enough sulphate for her most urgent necessities. The mines are mostly in the hands of the foreigners, particularly the enormously rich mines in the Huelva district, including the famous Rio Tinto, for the concession of which about 90,000,000 pesetas was paid in 1873. Now the cry is going up all over Spain that she must acquire her own copper mines again and nationalize them for the benefit of the country and to secure her against starvation in a crisis like the present.

In the meantime the sulphate has to be got from somewhere in a hurry, and the minister of works has appointed a special commission of mining engineers and sent it down to Huelva to see what could be done and report with all possible speed. The committee has just completed its work and made its report, and recommends that the manufacture of sulphate should be commenced without a moment's delay in the province of Huelva, and advises the means by which this can be done. It is said that already there is a deficit of the sulphate among the agriculturists to the extent of 3500 tons. The committee also impresses upon the government the urgent need to consider the question of making a national industry of manufacturing the sulphate, which has hitherto been entirely in the hands of aliens, to the great prejudice of Spain. This can best be done in the Huelva district, where important copper mines are at the disposal of the government. The government's hands in this matter are being strengthened by resolutions of meetings of agriculturists in different parts of Spain, demanding the manufacture of sulphate in the country, and the acquisition of the Spanish copper mines, which, to the number of 88, produce between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 tons of copper in the year.

Another step of great importance has been accomplished as the result of friendly negotiation with the Italian government, which has shown a sympathy with Spain in her plight that is much appreciated. Spain is short of sulphur to make the sulphate with, and appealed to Italy to supply her, though Italy had shut down exportation of such things. Notice has just now been received that the Italian government will consent to the exportation to Spain, during this year, of a total of 6720 tons of sulphur, not more than 8800 of which may be exported in the first three months. Full particulars must be given to the Italian government offices of each consignment, and an undertaking must be provided by the Spanish consignee that the sulphur so received shall not be reexported, this undertaking to be guaranteed by the Spanish government. In response to the urgent advice of the government a company at Penarroya announces that it has doubled its production of sulphate, producing now six tons a day, and that it hopes in the near future to increase considerably this quantity.

NEEDS OF BRITISH FIRMS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—The commercial intelligence branch of the Board of Trade has published a further list of goods required by firms, both within and without the United Kingdom, who wish to find new sources of supply in place of those denied them through the outbreak of war. The following articles are required by firms within the British Isles: Canvas, penelope, single and double thread; casein, liquid or powder; chains, small unsilvered; cotton cloth, steamed or hot-pressed; cotton-wool absorbent; incandescent lamp bulbholders for pocket flash lamps; incandescent mantles; machines for stamping names in gold or silver on fountain penholders; melodeons; mouth organs; ornament, red; imitation pearls; porcelain articles; presses, copying; steel rings for leather purses made of D section rod; soap, soft, for textile purposes; sodium peroxide. The following articles are also required for firms abroad: Burners, paraffin oil lamp (Egypt); lamp wick (Egypt); and machinery for making lead pencils (Russia).

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ISLE OF MAN OPPOSES COMPULSION SCHEME

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—In the Manx House of Keys, before the adoption of compulsion, an animated debate took place on a motion, which was eventually carried, protesting against the inclusion of the Isle of Man in the military service compulsion bill, seeing that the island was not represented in the British Parliament. The economic distress in the island, which might have been alleviated, but for the apathy of the British government, said the proposer of the motion, would be augmented by depriving the country of labor.

Manxmen had responded to the call of King and country better than the majority of places in the empire, and while Ireland was excluded from the bill and received annually millions from the British exchequer, the Isle of Man was being subjected to this legislation, and was compelled to pay £10,000 per annum from her scanty revenues for British protection, although they were supposed to govern themselves and to be a self-ruling nation.

Captain Moughtin said the country districts had no share in the patriotism shown by his constituency, and if the Viking spirit still lived, Manx farmers would do their own fighting instead of leaving it to others. The British government had purchased the lordship of Man and presented the land to the tenants. He urged Manxmen to do their duty. Another speaker maintained that the rights and the wrongs of compulsion were irrelevant to the motion which sought only to vindicate Manx home rule.

BRITISH MUSEUM TO BE CLOSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—The director of the British Museum announces that in consequence of the need for economy, the building will be closed at some date in the future. This decision is in accordance with the government decision that all public museums and galleries should be closed. It is pointed out that the saving effected will be discounted by the necessity of ventilating, cleaning and generally supervising the collections, which of course will involve the upkeep of members of the staff. The French authorities have decided to reopen some of the Paris galleries, notably at the Louvre, the Luxembourg, the Museum at Versailles and the Musée des Voitures.

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SPECIAL NEGRO COLONY TO BE TRIED IN KANSAS

Local Liberia Projected on Vast Tract of Western State Land to Be Settled by Those of the Race Exclusively

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—A new Liberia is to be established by Negroes, exclusively for Negroes, in western Kansas. A committee has opened negotiations with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for the purchase of 20,000 acres of western Kansas land, with an option on another equal area, on which to establish the proposed colony.

M. B. Brooks, editor of the Hutchinson Blade, a Negro paper; Thomas Owens and N. H. Jeltz of Hutchinson and T. W. Gangway of Pratt are the organizers of the plan for the colony. They have had assurances of 800 Negroes in all parts of the country to move to the new colony if the deal for the land can be made. Negroes now living in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington and several southern cities have joined the People's Civil League, the name of the organization.

It is not proposed to manage the colony on any socialistic or cooperative plan. The committee simply expects to purchase the land from the railroad and hold it in trust for the members of the organization until the final payments are made. The railroad company owns many thousands of acres of good land in the western part of the state. It sells the land only to actual settlers on the installment plan. The land is offered at a low price and may be paid for in five, ten and 20-year installments.

Only Negroes who are now actual farmers, or those in cities who want to get back to the land, will be permitted to take land in the colony. The only exception is a townsite of 160 acres on which a town is to be established as a trading post for the colony. The Civic League does not propose to establish this trading post to handle any business except that of looking after the land.

The deeds to the land will require that the settlers can never sell their land to other than Negroes, and the same prohibition is to apply to the lots on the townsite. It is not expected that any white man will ever spend the night within the confines of the colony. The charter for the town is to provide that only Negroes can hold office. The school districts within the colony are to be controlled entirely by Negroes, only Negro teachers will be employed, and Negro children allowed to attend, even though the Negro schools might be the nearest to a white family living just outside the colony limits. All church organizations admitted are to be given 10 acres as a site and only one church of each denomination is to be allowed within the colony.

Kansas already has one Negro colony. It was established nearly 30 years ago in Graham county. The Union Pacific railroad gave a colony of Negroes several thousand acres of land in the eastern edge of the county. The township and the town they established was named Nicodemus. It is only a hamlet, several miles from the railroad. The Negroes are all farmers but a few who maintain stores and shops at Nicodemus. There are no rulings against white men in Nicodemus, but as a matter of fact the Negroes control the township and run things to suit themselves. Several county officers have been elected from Nicodemus. Nearly all the Negroes own their own land, and many of them have fine homes. Their children attend the state agricultural college and are prosperous, advanced farmers. The Negroes are actually more progressive and more careful farmers than many of the white farmers of the neighborhood and actually make more money than do many white people.

This colony was established simply by a group of Negroes of eastern cities gathering up their friends and moving out. There was no idea of self-government.

GAS ENGINEERS MEET

The Gas Engineers Association of New England held its annual dinner at Young's Hotel last night. The retiring president, H. A. Morrison of Lynn, presided. At the morning session of the annual meeting a number of papers were read. These officers were elected: H. C. Craft of Pittsfield, president; J. W. Winn of Boston and J. A. Norcross of New Haven, vice-presidents; A. M. Barnes of Cambridge, W. F. Norton of Nashua, B. E. Bird of New London, Conn., R. E. Slade of Providence and Burton Smart of Portland, Me., directors. The meeting will close today with papers by Charles D. Jenkins, A. S. Hall and A. R. Schiller.

MAY CONVENTIONS IN DALLAS

DALLAS, Tex.—Approximately 7500 visitors are expected to come to Dallas in May to attend the state conventions of three fraternal orders which are to be held here during that month, says the News. The state gathering of the R. P. O. E., and the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, are to meet here May 8-10.

TODAY'S THEATERS

CASTLE SQUARE—"Between the Lines," Harvard prize play; 2:30, 8:30.
COLONIAL—"Tom-Pom," Henry W. Savage musical comedy; 8.
HOLLIS STREET—"Daddy Long Legs," with Henry Miller and Ruth Chatterton; 8:30.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville; twice daily.
MAJESTIC—William Hodge in "Fixing Stakes"; 8:30.
PARK SQUARE THEATRE—"Rolling Stones," by Edgar Selwyn; 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"The Eternal Magdalene," with Julia Arthur; 2:15, 8:15.
WILBUR—"It Pays to Advertise"; 8:15.

AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

Boston playgoers will have their opportunity to contribute toward the campaign for a million dollars to endow the Actors' Fund of America on March 10, when local theater managers will give a benefit matinee performance. For 34 years the Actors' Fund has carried on helpful work among the players. Now the campaign toward endowment is nation wide, with the motion picture industry doing its bit. Daniel Frohman, president of the fund, will be in charge of the Boston matinee. Thomas B. Lothian, manager of the Colonial, is Boston representative of the fund.

Edward Vroom and his company of amateurs presented "Hamlet" at the Copley theater Wednesday afternoon. The Edwin Booth version was used. Mr. Vroom, having played in the Booth company, was able to drill his players in the traditional business of the play. His own conception of the Dane met with the approval of a large and friendly audience. The Ophelia was Mrs. Thorndike Dudley Howe and the First Grave Digger was Mr. Clark.

Otis Skinner is the latest recruit enlisted by the motion pictures. From The Christian Science Monitor's Pacific coast bureau word comes today that the actor who is now playing Anthony Bell-chamber in "Cock o' the Walk" has signed a contract with the California Motion Picture Corporation for the production early in the summer of a film version of "Kismet," a play which will give the director wide opportunities for scenic effects. It is not noted whether the Skinner contract will make his stay in the picture studios longer than the time required for making the one film. With Sothern and Marlowe accepting amounts unstated but beyond doubt large, for a period of posing in their stage success, and with Mr. Skinner also heading the call of the camera, it is evident that the power of the film and the money it controls still looms large just outside the stage door. Even the Jeanne Doré of a Bernhardt is adapted to the screen. There is still a player of prominence here and there who insists he will never pose before the camera. Mr. Sothern was once thus insistent. Usually what the film producer wants he gets, and gives to the public.

ACTING MAYOR URGES PRODUCTIVE STREET WORKERS

To the members of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, who held their annual dinner last night at the Boston City Club, Henry E. Hagan, president of the city council and acting mayor of Boston, declared that at a conservative estimate \$1,000,000 a year is wasted in the government of the city because of inefficiency.

Acting Mayor Hagan declared much of this useless expenditure of funds due to the city's carrying so many hundreds of non-productive men on the laboring force in its different departments, and that the way out is for the city to organize a pension system for the non-producers and that efficient men be secured for their places in the active working force.

Some 400 members of the exchange were present. Raymond Alley presided. The speakers included the Hon. Channing Cox, speaker of the House; George B. Gallup, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, and Edwin C. Miller, president of the Rotary Club.

Others at the head table were former Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing, Charles F. Gerrish, president of the Marketmen's Relief Association; Henry F. Arnold, president of the Market Gardeners Association; Daniel W. McGregor, president of the Boston Retail Growers Association; Patrick T. Graham, superintendent of the market district; Melvin M. Johnson and A. H. Van Pelt.

APARTMENT OWNERS TO SEEK PROTECTION

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Operators of the principal apartment houses in southern California recently amalgamated the principal organizations of these interests into the Southern California Apartment Association, to have a membership of owners as well as operators of apartment properties. The two bodies merged are the Los Angeles Apartment and Hotel Association and the Los Angeles Apartment Owners Association.

An investment of approximately \$20,000,000 is represented in the new organization, which proposes to introduce greater efficiency in the management of apartment properties and to obtain adequate legislation for the protection of the apartment operator, similar to laws now enacted for the benefit of hotels.

LARGE SUM PAID FOR SHIP ONCE DISCARDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The steamship Dunholme, sold four years ago as a fire-blackened hulk for \$30,000, has been bought for approximately \$850,000 by the Standard Oil Company, her late owners said Wednesday. They added that she would soon leave this port for the east with oil in cases. This sale indicates the scarcity of bottoms and the lengths to which shippers will go to get vessels to move the freight since the war has so heavily burdened the merchant marine of both the Allies and neutral countries.

REFUSES TO SUBMIT BOOKS

Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the superior civil court of Suffolk county, sent a statement to the Boston finance commission yesterday declaring the commission has no right to inspect his books, and that he will not allow its expert to go over his accounts.

DOUGLAS J. WOOD URGES REPERTOIRE THEATER IDEALS

Founder of the Bandbox Would Fill House by Catering to the General Public

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CINCINNATI, O.—Douglas J. Wood, founder of the Bandbox theater, New York, is an actor who philosophizes and a philosopher who acts. He is a man who has paid liberally for ideals not quite realized, but who continues to nourish those ideals.

During his recent sojourn in Cincinnati as a member of the "On Trial" company, Mr. Wood spoke earnestly of his hopes of resuming his activities at the Bandbox. In the repertoire theater Mr. Wood sees the hope of the stage. Catering to the masses, not the classes, a full house at from 50 cents to \$1, instead of a half-filled house at \$2, will be Mr. Wood's new idea if he should return to the Bandbox. This plan, he holds, would give the player an opportunity for versatility and poise through the change of plays each month. The technique and the knowledge of his own limitations would broaden the player's sphere. The plan would also sharpen the artistic perception of the playgoers. They would know, and not by guesswork, when a play was good or bad. They would have a chance to compare the actor, not as he shuffles into a part each week, with the stock company idea, but by what he could do in a reasonable length of time. The third year of the repertoire house would see a complete repertoire, composed of the best plays presented the two years before.

Many factors, thinks Mr. Wood, support his belief in the possibility of such a theater's success. He hopes that eventually there will be excellent repertoire companies in every large city of this country. Runs of popular plays being shorter in New York; the cost and inconvenience of transportation; the superiority of European repertoire companies and their successes—these are pointed to by Mr. Wood in support of his ideas.

Mr. Wood is the son of Ida Jeffreys-Goodfriend, actress of Ada Rehan's and Fanny Davenport's day. Early brought in contact with thinking and acting persons, he became popular as a "heavy" lead and took advantage of an opportunity which placed him in Buenos Aires with a repertoire company which changed its bills three times a week. This convinced the actor that his theory, which he tried out Dec. 20, 1914, at the Bandbox was right. Mr. Wood hopes for the time when he will take the Bandbox again and have it bring to realization his ideals for a better drama for all the people.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WILL CELEBRATE ITS 200TH YEAR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—This city is preparing to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of its settlement in a great exposition in 1918. In October last a luncheon, attended by hundreds of business men of the city, was held and the project was launched. A committee of 100 was appointed and on Nov. 30, 1915, a conference was called of representatives of southwest Texas. Sixty towns endorsed the plans and authorized the appointment of an executive committee. A meeting was called for Jan. 25 to 27 in this city.

On Jan. 2, a representative delegation of San Antonio's business men left for Washington, D. C., visiting besides Washington, Kansas City, Chicago, Baltimore, St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco and Austin. On Jan. 5, the project was formally presented to the President of the United States, to the secretaries of state, agriculture and commerce and to the Pan-American union. On Jan. 6, there was a meeting of the Texas delegation in Congress and the exposition was endorsed by them and a resolution authorized to be introduced into Congress. On Jan. 10, a joint resolution was introduced in the House and Senate and on Jan. 12, a favorable report was returned by the committee on expositions. On Jan. 17, a great mass meeting was held in San Antonio and the project was endorsed by the state and city governments, the Governor speaking for the state and the mayor speaking for the city.

The meeting later in January brought representatives from the United States government, the Pan-American union, and from nearly every important city in Texas and the cities visited by the citizens' committee. At this meeting the committee on permanent plan recommended that a Pan-American exposition be held and that the bi-centennial anniversary of the settlement of the city be celebrated January, February, March and April of 1918. The decision of the meeting follows: The exposition shall be Pan-American in character; that the fostering of Pan-American relations, both social and commercial, is the established policy of all political parties and commercial organizations of this country; that a cordial invitation be extended to the great industrial cities of this country; that as San Antonio is peculiarly adapted to hold this Pan-American exposition, a Pan-American business organization be established to foster commercial and other relations.

At this meeting it was decided to incorporate the San Antonio bi-centennial exposition with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. A board of directors and a board of commissioners was also elected.

NATIONAL ALLIED RELIEF FUND

Lee Higginson & Co. acknowledge additional subscriptions to the Massachusetts branch of the national allied relief committee, which increase the total to \$63,350.80.

MUSIC NOTES

Eduardo Gariel, professor-in-chief of music at the Mexican National Conservatory, lectured Wednesday afternoon before the faculty and students of the New England Conservatory of Music on "A New System of Harmony." This talk, which included lantern illustrations with harmonic examples from the classic and modern composers and from exercises by Mr. Gariel's pupils at Mexico City, epitomized a book on harmony which the Mexican authority is about to bring out in Spanish and English. Mr. Gariel is in the United States for the purpose of studying conservatory methods which may be available for use at the Mexican institution in which the present government is taking great interest. His conservatory has a faculty of about 100 teachers and an orchestra on which some \$60,000 a year is spent.

"Tilda," George Paston's study of cockney street life, will be given by the rehearsal and pantomime class of the New England Conservatory on Friday afternoon next. Sherman Smith's original pantomime, "A Sculptor's Dream," which failed to go last Friday, will have its premiere.

Josef Hofmann, pianist, will give a recital in Symphony hall tomorrow afternoon. The program consists of Beethoven's sonata "Appassionata," the Gluck-Sgambati melodie, the Rubinstein arrangement of the march from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," Stojovsky's "Vers l'Azur," Sternberg's étude in C minor, four old Dutch songs arranged for piano by Hofmann, the Strauss-Godowsky "Fledermaus" waltz, and three Chopin selections, the sonata in B flat minor, impromptu in A flat major and waltz in C sharp minor.

Raymond Havens, pianist, appears in Jordan hall, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, playing pieces by Bach, Chopin, Alkan, Ravel, Brockway and Liszt.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist, will play pieces by Brahms and Liszt in Jordan hall on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 26.

The Handel and Haydn Society appears in Symphony hall on Sunday evening, Feb. 27, singing Mozart's requiem and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night."

Mme. Peroux-Williams, soprano, will be the soloist at the Symphon concert in Sanders theater, Cambridge, on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 24. She will sing two Italian songs arranged for orchestra by Mottl and an aria from Handel's "Alexander Balus." The orchestral numbers will be Rimsky-Korsakoff's Spanish caprice, Schumann's symphony in B flat, No. 1, and Wagner's overture to "The Flying Dutchman."

The Cecilia Society, Chalmers Clifton conductor, will sing unaccompanied songs by Palestrina, Certon, Morley, Williams, Grainger and Rachmaninoff this evening in Jordan hall. Mme. Povla-Frisch, soprano, will assist.

A band concert in aid of the Musicians Mutual Relief Society will be given in Mechanics hall next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, with Gustav Strube as conductor. Mme. Swartz-Morse will assist.

Miss Wynne Pyle, pianist, will be heard in recital on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 23, at Steiner hall. She will play works by Schubert, Beethoven, Brahms, Schumann, Ravel and Schloeezer.

The Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, Emil Oberholfer, conductor, appears in Symphony hall on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 24. Its program comprises: Beethoven, "Leonore" overture, No. 3; Brahms symphony No. 1 in C minor; Sibelius, "Finlandia"; Delius, dance rhapsody; Strauss, "Don Juan."

Sonatas by Brahms and MacDowell, Busoni's arrangements of Bach's organ toccata, in D minor, Beethoven's rondo capriccio, two pieces by Chopin, Leschetizky's étude "Heroique" and two pieces by Liszt comprise the program which will be given in Jordan hall next Thursday afternoon, Feb. 24, by Miss Ethel Leginska, pianist.

DR. MUCK TO HEAR RADCLIFFE CHORAL SOCIETY IN SONGS

Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra, is making a selection of songs for the Radcliffe Choral Society to sing before him, and if the work meets his approval the society is to be given the opportunity to sing with the Symphony orchestra. Dr. Muck became interested in the society's work last year when it gave "The May Queen," and was further interested in this year's production of "Orpheus."

Dr. Archibald T. Davidson, instructor in music at Harvard University, is to train the society in rendering the songs to be produced before the symphony leader. In order to make this chorus as fine as possible, it has been decided to enlarge the membership by taking in past students of Radcliffe and by making a selection of voices from the present members of the society. The final will be a mixed chorus, composed of Radcliffe and Harvard students, present and past. The officers of the society are gratified with this offer, for it will give the society something still higher to work for.

SEEKS CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION

FT. WORTH, Tex.—The Chamber of Commerce as well as cattlemen will put forth an effort to bring the convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association back to Ft. Worth in 1917, although the association's headquarters are located in this city, says the Dallas News. The next convention will be held in March in Houston. The 1915 convention was held in San Antonio.

SHERWIN SCHOOL CENTER ATTRACTS LARGE GATHERINGS

Neighborhood Activities Include a Forum and Millinery and Dressmaking Classes

Every Thursday evening the doors of the old Sherwin schoolhouse on Sterling street, opposite Madison square in Roxbury, are allowed to swing hospitably on their hinges that he who will may enter and join in the neighborhood activities that are centered there. These include a forum led by Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Central Labor Union, who is a resident of the district, at which topics of moment are discussed; mandolin and violin clubs taught by W. H. Norton; dramatic and musical club led by Miss M. Abrahams, a daughter of Henry Abrahams; a millinery class conducted by Mrs. A. Wright; a junior city council conducted by Robert I. Pollack; dressmaking class taught by Miss Ida Gross, assisted by Mrs. S. Daniels; debating and dramatic clubs and a mothers and homemakers' club. In each instance the leader is a resident of the neighborhood, thus making it a strictly neighborhood affair. In addition to these activities the schoolhouse affords a meeting place for several other organizations for charity or social study, making it a real center of community interest.

An advisory committee looks well after the work. On the membership list are the names of the Rev. G. R. Maguire of the Ruggles street Baptist church; Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Central Labor Union; Charles H. Seales, attorney; the Rev. Dr. M. A. N. Shaw; Edward P. Shute, master of the Sherwin school; Charles W. M. Williams, clerk of the juvenile court; Malcolm C. Banks, A. A. Nicholson, Mrs. E. Roundtree, Mrs. George Sales, head worker of Ruggles street neighborhood house; Mrs. Butler Wilson, Mrs. J. Murphy, Mrs. A. Wright, Mrs. M. Green, Miss R. Abrahams, Mrs. E. Dagnall. This membership represents different races and creeds with widely differing points of view.

Their task of blending these or sinking them in the pool of common interest and welfare is one of utmost delicacy but it has been admirably worked out up to the present time. Members and group leaders have given themselves to the work with zeal and are bringing out most creditable results under the direction of Samuel Daniels, acting manager, and Miss Mary Keene, assistant manager, who has charge of the women's work. Mrs. Eva Whiting White is director of the entire work in the extended use of school buildings.

Leaders of classes are almost wholly volunteer workers and the expense of opening the center was borne largely by the community. In addition to the regular activities there is occasionally some special attraction or entertainment which brings together all the membership usually distributed among the classes in one common gathering. The center is open only on Thursday evenings.

LOS ANGELES NOW EAGER FOR A GREEK STAGE OF ITS OWN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LOS ANGELES, Cal.—As a result of the outdoor pageant and masque given at Christmas time a movement is under way and rapidly gaining adherents for the erection of a municipal Greek theater, large enough to seat 30,000 or 40,000 persons. Both the Christmas time performances were given in Exposition park, one of a number of small parks in Los Angeles, but it was possible to seat only about 3000 persons on each night, so that more than 80,000 others were obliged to stand throughout the productions.

The masque was the work of a Los Angeles author, Miss Susanne Clayton Ott, head of the reference department of the public library. It was a simple rendering of the Biblical story of the nativity with a spectacular note in the arrival of the three kings, the King of the North, the King of the South and the King of the East, and choral effects. Four hundred persons took part in the production, giving their services without charge. The production was a Christmas present from a number of clubs and other organizations of a literary or artistic character.

The Channel Club, a group of women interested in the drama, was primarily responsible for the production. They were aided in the musical part of the masque by the Dominant, Lyric, Ellis, Ebell, Matinee Musical and Orpheus clubs. Special compositions were written by Frank Colby and Herr Adolph.

AMUSEMENTS

BRAVES FIELD SUNDAY, MAY 28, at 3 P. M.

(In case of rain, next pleasant Sunday)

"ELIJAH"

(IN ENGLISH)

ARTISTS:

MME. FRIEDA-HEMPEL

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINE

MR. JOHANNES SEMBACH

MR. CLARENCE WHITEHILL

Marie Sundelius Elvira Leveroni

Walter Damrosch, Conductor

An orchestra of 165 Chorus of 1900

Only the Grandstands Will Be Used.

The price of seats to subscribers is \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50, \$10.50, \$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$14.50, \$15.50, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$18.50, \$19.50, \$20.50, \$21.50, \$22.50, \$23.50, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26.50, \$27.50, \$28.50, \$29.50, \$30.50, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$33.50, \$34.50, \$35.50, \$36.50, \$37.50, \$38.50, \$39.50, \$40.50, \$41.50, \$42.50, \$43.50, \$44.50, \$45.50, \$46.50, \$47.50, \$48.50, \$49.50, \$50.50, \$51.50, \$52.50, \$53.50, \$54.50, \$55.50, \$56.50, \$57.50, \$58.50, \$59.50, \$60.50, \$61.50, \$62.50, \$63.50, \$64.50, \$65.50, \$66.50, \$67.50, \$68.50, \$69.50, \$70.50, \$71.50, \$72.50, \$73.50, \$74.50, \$75.50, \$76.50, \$77.50, \$78.50, \$79.50, \$80.50, \$81.50, \$82.50, \$83.50, \$84.50, \$85.50, \$86.50, \$87.50, \$88.50, \$89.50, \$90.50, \$91.50, \$92.50, \$93.50, \$94.50, \$95.50, \$96.50, \$97.50, \$98.50, \$99.50, \$100.50, \$101.50, \$102.50, \$103.50, \$104.50, \$105.50, \$106.50, \$107.50, \$108.50, \$109.50, \$110.50, \$111.50, \$112.50, \$113.50, \$114.50, \$115.50, \$116.50, \$117.50, \$118.50, \$119.50, \$120.50, \$121.50, \$122.50, \$123.50, \$124.50, \$125.50, \$126.50, \$127.50, \$128.50, \$129.50, \$130.50, \$131.50, \$132.50, \$133.50, \$134.50, \$135.50, \$136.50, \$137.50, \$138.50, \$139.50, \$140.50, \$141.50, \$142.50, \$143.50, \$144.50, \$145.50, \$146.50, \$147.50, \$148.50, \$149.50, \$150.50, \$151.50, \$152.50, \$153.50, \$154.50, \$155.50, \$156.50, \$157.50, \$158.50, \$159.50, \$160.50, \$161.50, \$162.50, \$163.50, \$164.50, \$165.50, \$166.50, \$167.50, \$168.50, \$169.50, \$170.50, \$171.50, \$172.50, \$173.50, \$174.50, \$175.50, \$176.50, \$177.50, \$178.50, \$179.50, \$180.50, \$181.50, \$182.50, \$183.50, \$184.50, \$185.50, \$186.50, \$187.50, \$188.50, \$189.50, \$190.50, \$191.50, \$192.50, \$193.50, \$194.50, \$195.50, \$196.50, \$197.50, \$198.50, \$199.50, \$200.50, \$201.50, \$202.50, \$203.50, \$204.50, \$205.50, \$206.50, \$207.50, \$208.50, \$209.50, \$210.50, \$211.50, \$212.50, \$213.50, \$214.50, \$215.50, \$216.50, \$217.50, \$218.50, \$219.50, \$220.50, \$221.50, \$222.50, \$223.50, \$224.50, \$225.50, \$226.50, \$227.50, \$228.50, \$229.50, \$230.50, \$231.50, \$232.50, \$233.50, \$234.50, \$235.50, \$236.50, \$237.50, \$238.50, \$239.50, \$240.50, \$241.50, \$242.50, \$243.50, \$244.50, \$245.50, \$246.50, \$247.50, \$248.50, \$249.50, \$250.50, \$251.50, \$252.50, \$253.50, \$254.50, \$255.50, \$256.50, \$257.50, \$258.50, \$259.50, \$260.50, \$261.50, \$262.50, \$263.50, \$264.50, \$265.50, \$266.50, \$267.50, \$268.50, \$269.50, \$270.50, \$271.50, \$272.50, \$273.50, \$274.50, \$275.50, \$276.50, \$277.50, \$278.50, \$279.50, \$280.50, \$281.50, \$282.50, \$283.50, \$284.50, \$285.50, \$286.50, \$287.50, \$288.50, \$289.50, \$290.50, \$291.50, \$292.50, \$293.50, \$294.50, \$295.50, \$296.50, \$297.50, \$298.50, \$299.50, \$300.50, \$301.50, \$302.50, \$303.50, \$304.50, \$305.50, \$306.50, \$307.50, \$308.50, \$309.50, \$310.50, \$311.50, \$312.50, \$313.50, \$314.50, \$315.50, \$316.50, \$317.50, \$318.50, \$319.50, \$320.50, \$321.50, \$322.50, \$323.50, \$324.50, \$325.50, \$326.50, \$327.50, \$328.50, \$329.50, \$330.50, \$331.50, \$332.50, \$333.50, \$334.50, \$335.50, \$336.50, \$337.50, \$338.50, \$339.50, \$340.50, \$341.50, \$342.50, \$343.50, \$344.50, \$345.50, \$346.50, \$347.50, \$348.50, \$349.50, \$350.50, \$351.50, \$352.50, \$353.50, \$354.50, \$355.50, \$356.50, \$357.50, \$358.50, \$359.50, \$360.50, \$361.50, \$362.50, \$363.50, \$364.50, \$365.50, \$366.50, \$367.50, \$368.50, \$369.50, \$370.50, \$371.50, \$372.50, \$373.50, \$374.50, \$375.50, \$376.50, \$377.50, \$378.50, \$379.50, \$380.50, \$381.50, \$382.50, \$383.50, \$384.50, \$385.50, \$386.50, \$387.50, \$388.50, \$389.50, \$390.50, \$391.50, \$392.50, \$393.50, \$394.50, \$395.50, \$396.50, \$397.50, \$398.50, \$399.50, \$400.50, \$401.50, \$402.50, \$403.50, \$404.50, \$405.50, \$406.50, \$407.50, \$408.50, \$409.50, \$410.50, \$411.50, \$412.50, \$413.50, \$414.50, \$415.50, \$416.50, \$417.50, \$418.50, \$419.50, \$420.50, \$421.50, \$422.50, \$423.50, \$424.50, \$425.50, \$426.50, \$427.50, \$428.50, \$429.50, \$43

SENATE PASSES CHANGE IN CITY CHARTER PLAN B

Amendment Is Designed to Give Incoming Mayors the Advantage of Selecting Their Own Subordinate Officials

By a vote which appeared decisive, the Massachusetts Senate late yesterday passed the House bill to amend plan B of city charters so that the terms of office of certain municipal officials will end automatically when a city adopts the plan B form of municipal government. The measure is aimed to give the incoming mayor under the new charter, if he desires it, the advantage of new subordinate officials in sympathy with his program.

While the bill is a general one, applying to the cities which have adopted or shall adopt plan B, it has special significance because of the help it is likely to be to Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood of Cambridge, a reform mayor who finds it difficult to carry out his platform pledges because certain officials, appointees of a former administration, are still in office. The opposition in the Senate yesterday was on the ground that it was intended to meet the Cambridge situation alone and help the mayor, who is a Republican, although elected as a non-partisan, hence that it was special partisan legislation and would injure the Republican party. This view was expressed by Senator Cavanaugh, the titular Republican floor leader, in a speech of nearly an hour's duration.

Senator Fay of Medford said the bill was in no sense a political measure and that it was designed merely to remove a defect in the form of charter known as plan B.

Senator Bean of Cambridge pointed out that it was state-wide in its application and would help the mayor of any city which changed its home government to the plan B form.

After refusing to postpone consideration the Senate took a roll call and passed the bill to be engrossed by a vote of 20 to 5.

After the formal step of enactment by both branches the bill will go to the Governor for his signature.

While in the House the bill met opposition chiefly from Democrats, particularly some of those from Cambridge.

The Senate ordered to a third reading the bill which would extend from May 1 to Sept. 1 the time within which the board must file its decision on the Bay State six cent fare case. The bill is a general one and gives the commission power to suspend proposed rate increase for 10 months pending a hearing and investigation, instead of six months, as at present.

The House yesterday reconsidered its rejection of the bill to prohibit employers from firing workmen for tardiness more than the value of the time lost. Further discussion was then postponed for a week so that an opinion might be obtained from the attorney-general as to the bill's constitutionality. The vote on the roll call to reconsider was 117 to 95.

It was Representative Morrill of Haverhill, the only Socialist member, who moved reconsideration of the bill's defeat the day before. He wished another discussion "so as to improve the language of the bill but to leave its purpose the same." He and other speakers claimed that there was need of preventing unjust firing of employees. It was stated that the bill was "aimed at employers who dock employees 15 minutes' pay for being one minute late, 30 minutes' pay for being two minutes late, and so forth."

Representative Kennard, Republican floor leader, opposed the bill as unconstitutional. Mr. Belcher of Randolph had an amendment adopted whereby no employer shall be punished by over \$50 for violation of the law. Mr. Kennard again opposed the bill, saying that this remedy bore upon one point only and that employers could find 50 other ways of securing the same end. Mr. Cross of Royalston defended the bill as an effort to give fair play to the workmen.

Mr. Sherburne of Brookline denounced the bill as an effort to make criminals of employers. It was the worst specimen ever seen of violation of the rights of employers and employees, he claimed. It would have the effect of driving capital out of the state.

William H. Sullivan of Boston called the attention of the members to the fact that the bill had been reported unanimously by the committee.

Finally, on motion of Frost of Somerville, the House, 89 to 36, voted to postpone the bill for one week in order that the opinion of the attorney-general on the question of constitutionality may be obtained.

The House refused, 25 to 63, to substitute for an adverse report a bill to require the teaching of swimming in the public schools.

The bill to permit precinct voting and limited town meetings at Methuen was passed through all its readings under suspension of the rules.

The banks and banking committee reported a bill to make the minimum capital of a trust company \$200,000, except that in a community of not over 100,000 the capital may be \$100,000, and in a community of not over 10,000 may be \$30,000.

Hotel Bill Action Expected
The favorable report of the social welfare committee on the "hotel registry" bill is expected to go to one of the branches of the Legislature today. The committee voted to report favorably on this measure, considered one of the important reform bills of the year, immediately after the public hearing given yesterday.

Aimed to check immoral conduct in hotels, the bill provides for arrest and a penalty in the case of persons registering at hotels under an assumed name. Further powers are also given the local authorities in investigating hotel conditions. The bill was originally drawn on recommendations of the Massachusetts white slave commission. It came to the Legislature this year on petition of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, which was represented at yesterday's hearing by its counsel, William W. Davis of Cambridge.

Committee Reports Made
Among committee reports made yesterday were:
Ways and Means—Appropriation bills as follows: \$262,175 for the quartermaster-general's department and for armory expenses; \$20,100 for the fire prevention commissioner; \$409,850 for the Metropolitan water system; \$180,000 for the North Metropolitan sewerage system; \$115,000 for the South Metropolitan sewerage system; \$11,000 for auditing municipal accounts and taking a summer census by the bureau of statistics; \$64,600 for the gas and electric light commission; \$90,000 for the directors of the port of Boston; \$17,400 for the minimum wage commission.

Social Welfare—Leave to withdraw on the petition for change in the granting of permits to be at liberty from the state prison and the Concord reformatory; leave to withdraw on the petition that permits to be at liberty be withheld from those whom it would be dangerous to have at liberty in the community; leave to withdraw on the petition that state employees have not over 48 hours of labor a week, instead of not over eight hours a day.

Metropolitan Affairs—Leave to withdraw on the petition for regulation of the maximum charge for metered water in Boston; the same, for further regulation of metered water service in Boston.

Cities—Leave to withdraw at the request of the petitioner, that uniforms be furnished free to firemen and policemen in Boston.

Municipal Finance—A bill to authorize Belmont to borrow \$150,000 outside of the debt limit for a new high school building.

Education—Leave to withdraw on the petition that the tenure of teachers and superintendents of schools may be determined by a majority vote of the school committee, instead of two thirds; a bill for an independent industrial shoe-making school in Lynn, dependent upon approval by popular vote, the annual rental not to exceed \$6000 a year.

Roads and Bridges—Leave to withdraw on petition for the designation of street walks and safety zones for pedestrians; a bill to reduce from one hour to half an hour before sunrise and after sunset the time for the lighting of lamps on automobiles; leave to withdraw on the petition for revision of the fees for motor vehicles; leave to withdraw on the petition for punishment of reckless automobile drivers; leave to withdraw on the petition that drivers of motor vehicles pass a physical examination; leave to withdraw on the petition for regulation of pedestrians crossing the streets; leave to withdraw on petition for removal of danger signals from highways except those of the highway commission; the same on the petition for more severe punishment of chauffeurs under the influence of liquor.

The special legislative committee on consolidation of commissions has received the formal indorsement by the directors of the port of Boston of the proposal now under consideration in the committee to merge the port directors and the harbor and land commission into one waterways and harbors board.

George Bill Explained
Saying that the George presidential primary bill is evidently misunderstood, Joseph Walker has issued a statement announcing his support of the measure and explaining its provisions.

"The bill does not prevent a pledged delegation, provided the presidential candidate gives his assent to the use of his name," says Mr. Walker. "The amendment offered by Senator Martin and adopted by the Senate does not injure the bill or make it more difficult for a presidential candidate to give his assent."

"Under the bill as passed by the Senate such a candidate may send his assent to the use of his name in writing to the secretary of the commonwealth or may give a power of attorney in writing which may be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. Therefore any presidential candidate is perfectly free to give his assent or to withhold it as he sees fit."

Certainly the use of a candidate's name by a set of delegates without his assent should not be permitted. If this were allowed the door would be left wide open for confusion and trickery. Two or more sets of contesting delegates might use a candidate's name without his assent for the very purpose of dividing his vote and so defeating him.

"The George bill would not permit such a thing to occur as happened four years ago when the voters declared for Taft, and at the same time sent a delegation to the Republican convention favorable to Roosevelt."

"The honest and fair thing to do is to allow a candidate to control the use of his name. This is just what the George bill provides. It is a clear-cut, good bill, fair to all candidates and by removing all chance of confusion is a great improvement over the present law. If this bill militated in the least against Mr. Roosevelt's interests or tended to weaken the position of the delegates favorable to him I oppose it, but it does not."

LOUISIANA CONVENTION CALLED
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Democratic state central committee, says the Times-Picayune, has decided to call a convention at Baton Rouge for May 23 to select Louisiana's delegates to the Democratic national convention.

PREFERENTIAL BALLOT PLAN CALLED SUCCESS

Former Mayor Fassett of Spokane, Wash., Declares New Voting Method Gives Citizens Direct Voice in Affairs

Preferential ballot as a substitute for the direct single ballot method of electing city officials and the raising of public revenues by a tax upon land alone are advocated by Charles M. Fassett of Spokane, Wash., commissioner of public utilities in that city, mayor for the thirteen months ending Jan. 3, and president of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, who was in Boston yesterday.

Former Mayor Fassett, was elected one of the five municipal commissioners in his city the first time when he was traveling at a distance, and a second time when all he did was to get the legal 25 signatures for his papers and spend 60 cents for a stenographer's fee for drawing up the petitions.

"Our problem in the West today," said Mr. Fassett, "is to teach the people to think, the same problem you have in the East."

"We think we think, but do we? Too much is it the popular way to allow the newspapers to think for us, to allow the pulpit, teacher and orator to do our thinking. The thing to do is to get all the information for ourselves and then think it out for ourselves."

"Teach the people to form their opinions and then to cooperate with city, state and national officials in bringing the result of this thought to good purpose."

"The proof that we think in the West is the advance we have made in government. We have the initiative and referendum, the recall, women's suffrage, minimum wage laws, industrial welfare insurance and now the election in our city and in many others by means of preferential ballot. The single tax question we still have with us. I think it will prevail in Washington some time."

Mr. Fassett said that the preferential ballot, like many other modern ideas the West and his state and city had worked out, was at first looked upon askance. He said he "tried it on" the Spokane Chamber of Commerce first. Specimen preferential ballots printed with names such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Otis and others not so well known were distributed at a noon meeting of the chamber with no instruction beyond that printed as legal direction on the ballot.

The result proved so illuminating and satisfactory that from that day on Mr. Fassett favored the Bucklin or Grand Junction preferential system of electing city officials, a method which eliminates the primary, selects that man who is either the choice of the majority or is the man who has the largest following among the candidates after the electors have had the widest opportunity for expression of preference.

Former Mayor Fassett admitted that certain "interests" were opposed to the method which has been in use four years. He said the city's progress had been rapid under the commission form of municipal government, the five commissioners being chosen by the voters through the preferential ballot.

The board of tax equalization of Spokane county adopted single tax resolutions in 1913 and it was said in Boston yesterday by a friend of Mr. Fassett that he was largely instrumental in drawing up these resolutions and in the campaign which resulted in three other Washington counties adopting them.

A reactionary Legislature halted the progress of the single tax propaganda at that time, admitted Mr. Fassett yesterday. The belief in the wisdom and practicability of this system of taxation, he declared, remained pronounced in Spokane county and largely throughout the state and its adherents are still pressing it to adoption and will continue to do so until a Legislature is secured which will enact the system into statute and secure its enforcement.

The Spokane county resolutions declared that the present laws of taxation there are "impossible of execution on a basis of equity and justice," and that "under them a very great amount of personal property and improvements on realty escape their just share of the burden, especially personal property."

The resolutions assert that under the present system men are depended upon to make their returns and that those who comply with the intent of the law are sometimes at a disadvantage with regard to those who have not been so careful to make returns on all their property. The resolutions also speak of money deposited in bank escaping taxation.

Taxation of improvement on realty, and manufacturing plants is a tax upon thrift, say these resolutions, and the summing up of it all is "We believe that the method of raising public revenues by a tax upon land alone will be easy of administration, just in application, stimulative of industry, abolish perjury in tax returns, give employment to labor, and instead of taking from individuals in proportion to their industry and thrift, will take for use of the community only values established by the community."

Former Mayor Fassett and Robert Newton Lynch, vice-president and manager of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, were entertained at luncheon yesterday afternoon by members of the Boston City Club and invited guests. Prof. W. B. Munro presided and with him were Prof. Lewis Jerome Johnson, also of Harvard.

CHARLES S. BIRD URGES GOV. M'CALL AGAINST ALLIANCE

Progressive Leader Says Such Union Would Be Surrender to Standpat Element

What is considered in Massachusetts political circles as an attempted counter check of the tendency of the McCall and Weeks Republicans to unite in common opposition to the Roosevelt slate has come in the form of a telegram from Charles S. Bird to Governor McCall urging the latter not to consider an alliance with the Weeks forces.

Such a union, declares Mr. Bird, would constitute a surrender to the standpat element of the commonwealth and would alienate the support of those Progressive and liberal Republicans who backed the Governor in his recent state campaign.

Mr. Bird is one of the four Massachusetts men who recently launched the boom at Washington for Colonel Roosevelt for the Republican presidential nomination and announced that they would be a slate of four, pledged to Colonel Roosevelt, for the Massachusetts delegation at large to the Republican convention.

The telegram reads as follows: "Last fall I supported your candidacy for Governor because of the liberal character of your platform and your declarations. And you had the votes of the great bulk of liberal Republicans."

"I urge you now to again range yourself on the side of a liberal Republicanism in support of Colonel Roosevelt for the presidency."

"Elihu Root in his speech last night described the one issue of the coming campaign—the weakness of the Wilson foreign policy and of the Wilson military and naval policy. The recognition of this issue is the recognition of Colonel Roosevelt's leadership of the opposition to Mr. Wilson, because Colonel Roosevelt is the one man who for more than a year has vigorously fought the Wilson administration on this issue. It is he who has made the issue. He alone is sure of beating Mr. Wilson on the issue."

"I understand now that the machine element of the Republican party seeks to induce you to break your affiliations with the liberal wing of the party and join with them in a movement to send to Chicago a delegation hostile to Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy."

"I urge you not to do so. Your doing so would forfeit the support of your liberal friends. You would undo the great good that was accomplished by your own election on a Progressive platform. You would place yourself finally in the camp of the standpat forces in the Republican party and would postpone for some years the success of a liberalized Republican party."

Speaking at a luncheon of the Young Men's Republican Club at the American House yesterday, Governor McCall referred to the coming election of delegates.

"I hope the Republicans of Massachusetts will send delegates to the Chicago convention," he said, "who will place the best interests of the party above everything else."

The Governor spoke briefly. He expressed the hope that "we shall not witness another repetition of three years ago when the party was divided and the hostility between camps was kept aflame after the campaign was over."

Representative Fred O. Lewis of Lowell has announced his candidacy as a delegate to the Republican national convention from the fifth district, pledged to Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. Lewis is now serving his third term in the Legislature.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
ACTS ON NOMINATIONS**

The executive council yesterday received from Governor McCall the nomination of F. R. Shaw of North Adams as justice of the northern Berkshire court. The nomination under the rules will rest on the table for a week.

The council confirmed the nominations made last week, the most important of which was that of Arthur L. Millit of Gloucester as fish and game commissioner, to succeed Dr. G. W. Field.

The council reopened the hearing on the approval by the Governor and council of the harbor and land commission license to the Rockport Granite Company to extend its breakwater 500 feet further off Hodgdon's cove, Gloucester, on Ipswich bay.

Andrew Marshall opposed the approval, saying that the proposed construction would injure the Butler Ames estate and others using the shore for summer purposes.

The granite company was represented by Damon E. Hall.

MUNITIONS RESOLVE HEARING
A resolution requesting Congress to empower the President to prohibit exportation of munitions of war was given a hearing late yesterday before the legislative committee on federal relations.

Among those who favored it were Frank Seiberlich of Boston, Whitfield Tuck of Winchester and Representative Frederick W. Schlapp. F. J. Kuennenmacher and Adolph St. Linger, all of Lawrence. Representatives Morris and Ware of Boston and H. C. Dodge, president of a South Boston machinery plant, opposed the resolution.

TWIN CITY TRAFFIC SHOWS GAIN
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Twin City Rapid Transit Company carried 254,914,752 passengers over its lines in 1915, says the Journal. This compares with 251,094,963 in the year before.



The Grip in the Knobs

The knobs on the 'Nobby' Tread "bite" the road-surface like a file on metal.

The traction is so intense that it is next to impossible for the tread to slip or skid.

It is the angle, height, thickness, toughness and resiliency of the knobs that make 'Nobby' Treads the surest of anti-skid tires—the Aristocrats of the Road.

While 'Nobby' Tread sales have increased phenomenally, adjustments (on the basis of five thousand miles) have gone down to an almost unwritably small fraction of the total sales.

United States Tire Company

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

NATIONAL PARKS EXHIBIT SHOWN IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

More than 200 photographs, pictures and maps of national parks are on exhibition at the Boston public library this week, many of them having been brought from Washington, especially to be placed on view at the annual Boston meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

The exhibition, which will be on view for the rest of the week, was prepared under the direction of Warren H. Manning, chairman of the national parks committee of the landscape architects organization.

The society at its Boston meeting took the first steps toward incorporation under the Massachusetts laws. It also adopted a code of ethics and went on record as favoring the regulation of the bill board nuisance and as being opposed to exploitation of the waters of Niagara Falls. Richards B. Watrous, secretary of the American Civic Association, told the society about the proposed erection of a large power plant in Washington on the banks of the Potomac river, which many hold will be inimical to the magnificent scheme for the national capital originated by the French engineer L'Enfant. The executive committee of the society is to consider the question and report immediately.

Prof. James Sturgis Pray, chairman of the Harvard school of landscape architecture, who presided at the meeting, spoke of the exceptional opportunity before the society to bring its influence to bear on wise conservation of the surpassing beauty of the primeval landscapes of the country and to bring its views before the parks service as to the fitting treatment of the park areas.

President Pratt presented certain resolutions which were adopted as expressing the sense of the meeting in regard to the present state of the national parks question. These resolutions are to be sent out to the whole membership of the society for adoption by a mail ballot, after which they will be made public.

CINCINNATI WOMAN A GUEST
Miss Annie Laws, a member of the school committee of Cincinnati, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given today at the Women's City Club by the hospitality committee of the club. Miss Laws is sometimes referred to as a second Jane Addams. She spoke on the influence of mothers' clubs in civic work. Miss Frances G. Curtis, member of the Boston school committee, presided.

CHelsea INDUSTRIES GROW
A preliminary statement regarding the census of manufactures in Chelsea has been issued by Samuel L. Rogers, director of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. It says that while there was an increase in the number of establishments, employees, capital invested, wages and value added by manufacture, there was, during the period from 1909 to 1914, a decrease in the power used, cost of materials and value of products.

BOSTON CARPET CLUB FORMED
The Boston Carpet Club, composed of wholesalers, retailers and jobbers, was organized at the Boston City Club last night. The object of the club is announced as the mutual interest of the three classes forming its membership. These officers were elected: Herbert R. Lane, president; J. Fenton McCausland, vice-president; D. A. Tarbell, secretary and treasurer.

MR. MCGREGOR IN NEW FIELD
Alexander McGregor, former member of the Governor's executive council, and for several years actively interested in Massachusetts state politics, has resigned the trusteeship of the Houghton & Dutton Co., Boston, to engage in other business. Mr. McGregor leaves shortly for a southern trip. When he returns he is to announce his plans, his secretary says.

RAILWAY PAVING SUIT APPEAL

BALTIMORE, Md.—City of Baltimore is arranging to appeal to United States supreme court decision of the court of appeals of Maryland that United Railways & Electric Company is not obliged to pave between and for two feet each side of its tracks.

The decision is expected to have a far reaching effect in the case of other street railways of the country and every effort will be made by the city to secure its reversal. If the decision is finally upheld, it is said steps will be taken to exercise the option of the city to purchase lines of the old Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company, now a part of United Railways & Electric system.

**COLONISTS AT AIKEN
FOUND A SCHOOL**

AIKEN, S. C.—Thomas Hitchcock, William Corcoran Eustis, Dr. Alexander W. Biddle, Winston Churchill, Henry W. de Forest and others have founded a school here, which will open next autumn. It will be a preparatory school for the children of the winter colonists, and will prepare for St. Paul's, St. Mark's and Groton. More than \$20,000 was paid for former Senator George F. Edmunds' cottage here.

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HOOD ASSOCIATION HAS ANNUAL DINNER

The annual dinner of the H. P. Hood & Sons Mutual Benefit Association was held in Ford hall last night. Cooperation between employers and employees and the manifold advantages thereof, was the chief note in the address delivered by Dr. Charles H. Hood. John N. Cole, chairman of the industrial development board, Henry G. Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate, and Prof. W. M. Cole of Harvard, were other speakers.

The officers elected were Joe Le Cain, president; John R. Copithorne, vice-president; J. Edward Hatch, secretary; John A. Foley, treasurer; Ernest H. Small, K. N. Snoden and Samuel Thurman of Charlestown; Mark Brooks of Brookline, F. W. Willwerth of Forest Hills, J. MacDonald of South Boston, William Barker of Medford, Charles Ellis of the stores department, H. Dodge of Lynn, Louis K. Shovelton of Malden, Wilfred Chafe of Salem, and Fred Boutin of Chelsea, executive committee.

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Asa Gilbert Eddy, Christian Scientist—His Ancestry and His Career

For many years the name of Asa Eddy has been before the public, owing to his marriage with the Discoverer and Founder of the Christian Science movement. People have wondered what manner of man this was who, in one of the bitterest periods of her career, came into Mrs. Eddy's life, and gained so deeply her affection and respect, and the loss of whose assistance and companionship she so deeply regretted. As a result of this, much has been written of Dr. Eddy, and most of it has been most unfortunately ill informed. With a view to settling some of the disputed points, and with the intent of telling the world as much as the world is concerned to know of this man who shared Mrs. Eddy's burdens, we are publishing below the results of some inquiries made in the neighborhood of Warwick and Orange, in Massachusetts, and Londonderry and Brattleboro, in Vermont, by one who knew and loved Mrs. Eddy, as well as a genealogical statement with respect to Dr. Eddy's descent from the Reverend William Eddy, who was first curate and then vicar of St. Dunstan's church, at Cranbrook, in the County of Kent, in the latter half of the sixteenth century. These together with the drawing of Dr. Eddy himself, and two pictures, one of the house at Londonderry, Vt., where his parents lived, and the other of the farm near Londonderry, Vt., contain the information which the world is entitled to with respect to the career of the man on whose monument Mrs. Eddy wrote:

ASA G. EDDY
Departed this Life
For A Higher and More
Glorious Sense of Being.
June 3, 1882.

A Devoted Husband.
A True Philanthropist.
A Christian Scientist.

AT THE VERMONT RESIDENCE OF DR. EDDY

The following intimate account of the life of Dr. Eddy among his relatives and early friends is by a lady whose interest in the subject of the sketch has left no effort untried to get at the facts:

One October day in 1915, a friend who is a genealogical student, a photographer, and myself took a trip in a motor car to Londonderry, Vermont, for the express purpose of getting some information about the early life of Asa Gilbert Eddy, whose name, through his marriage, in Lynn, with Mary Baker Glover, the author of Science and Health, is known throughout the world.

I had had the good fortune to read some of his letters to his students during the time he lived with Mrs. Eddy, in Lynn, and was so greatly impressed by the beauty of his diction, as well as his penmanship, and by the true Christian spirit he exhibited in replying to bitter complaints about his remarks in meetings and his actions generally, that I wished to know more about his early life and education. For one year I searched diligently, visited many of his old students and plied them with questions; wrote letters to many who knew him in Lynn, but could get no accurate information about his early life. No one knew where he was born or what his occupation had been, but all agreed that he was a distinguished looking gentleman, well educated, and a loyal, steadfast supporter to his wife and the cause of Christian Science.

I finally asked a genealogist of the Colonial Dames to help me in my quest. Following up the clues sent by interested parties, she sent a part of the summer searching the town records of Warwick and Orange, in Massachusetts, and Londonderry and Brattleboro, Vermont. Her discoveries in the records led us to make this trip to Londonderry.

We reached the charming, rustic town, by steep ascents and perilous descents, late at night, but that did not prevent a gentleman to whom we had written, from visiting us during the evening. He had been brought up in the same town with Gilbert Eddy, as he called him, and had been his schoolmate. In reply to our many questions, he told us "that the Eddys had lived in a house on a farm near Londonderry ever since he could remember, and that the mother had been a peculiar woman, in that she did not believe in doctors or in ordinary medicine. From his remarks we gathered that Mrs. Eddy was extremely well educated and read many many books. She was energetic, fearless and strong, did all the business, while the father employed himself in the summer with farming, and in the winter with carpentering, to support his large family of six children.

The children were reared in a manner somewhat out of the ordinary. There was an atmosphere of culture and progressiveness in the house, though the mother, owing to her advanced views on medicine, was not very well known to the churchgoing people. Asa Gilbert was her favorite son. He was trained in methodical habits, and doubtless was in sympathy with his mother's ideas. "He was a pretty boy with red cheeks, and quite a dandy in his dress," his friend remarked.

"What did he do for a living?" we asked. "He farmed in summer," and the farm was deeded to Asa Gilbert in 1830 by his father and mother in return for his care of them during their lives," interrupted the genealogist. "I found the deed in the town records here." "In the winter he taught writing," continued our visitor, and took the agency for sewing machines, which were considered a great invention in those days, and traveled through the towns of Massachusetts with them."

The hours were passing and we parted for the night planning to make an early morning trip to the Eddy farm and homestead.

That night, as I thought over the conversation, the story shaped itself something like this: In the early part of the nineteenth century, there had lived a boy



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Asa Gilbert Eddy

in this very town descended from noble, God-fearing ancestors both on his father's and on his mother's side. A boy entitled to the respect and honor of the world, not only because of his ancestry—which included the Rev. William Eddy, the Rev. Richard Mather, the Rev. Edward Taylor, the Rev. Henry Smith, the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, and the Rev. William Walton, zealous Puritan ministers; the Hon. John Haynes and the Hon. George Wylls, Governors of Connecticut; Roger Conant, founder of Salem, and Maj.-Gen. Humphrey Atherton, commander of all the Massachusetts forces—but because he was a devoted, faithful son, because his character was so noble, unselfish, and pure that he was accepted by the God-inspired woman of this age as a helpmeet, as a protector from the rude blasts of ignorance and infidelity, in the early years when she was establishing the Christian Science movement, and was, after her, the first Christian Science practitioner.

Today, his name, linked to hers, is on the books and literature that is awakening the whole world from its dream of materialism. Her unfeigned love for him, his tender devotion and watchful care for her health and happiness, I had learned before from students who had lived in the same house with them for a long time. There had been a tender compassion, and companionship, and confidence between them, I knew; and I thought of the letter I had read of hers after his passing on, of her courage in continuing the fight, of her acknowledgment of the heavy cross his loss was to her, and of the wonderful inscription she had placed on his monument at Tilton, New Hampshire, erected and cared for by her.

Next morning we drove out to the farm on which Asa G. Eddy lived and eventually owned, and which is wonderfully located. The house is the typical early New England home made by hand and loving labor. They were both deeded to him by his father and mother and he deeded them to his wife.

His will as on record in Suffolk probate court, Boston, as well as Londonderry, is as follows: I, Asa G. Eddy, of Lynn, after payment of my just debts and funeral charges, give to my beloved wife, Mary B. Glover Eddy, all my property, real, personal or mixed, to her and her heirs forever, etc. Mrs. Eddy gave a bond as executrix for a substantial sum.

We went to the house of the man who bought the farm from Mrs. Eddy, and he corroborated all the statements of our visitor of the previous evening. I asked him what became of the articles that were in the house. He said that the manuscripts and writings were all destroyed, the other things, including a violin, were sold.

THE ANCESTRY OF ASA GILBERT EDDY

By J. Gardner Bartlett

FOREWORD

In considering the ancestry of a person of New England descent, it is important to realize the general character and status of the early emigrants, and the general mode of life in New England for the first two centuries of its history, or down to about 1830. The founders of New England were mostly of the best class of the English yeomanry; no peers or sons of peers, no baronets or sons of baronets, but one knight and one son of a knight came hither; less than 5 per cent were of the landed or mercantile gentry, and less than 1 per cent were of strictly aristocratic families; on the other hand, the proportion of scamps was small. Thus, although the Puritans in New England were strict in narrow social distinctions, even in small country towns the people being seated in church according to their "dignity," nevertheless the range in rank was actually not very great from the landed and mercantile gentry down through the clergy and yeomanry to the husbandmen, these classes insensibly grading into each

other; so in a democratic community of equal opportunity, in the course of about three generations the bulk of the population became welded together in a homogeneous stock of superior average worth.

During the first two centuries of its history, New England was very largely a community of agriculturists on a small scale; in general, each family owned outright a farm of an average of two or three hundred acres, on which the whole family labored, sometimes with the help of a farmhand and maid-servant generally of the same social position as their employers, each family being practically self-supporting from its farm. The families were large, averaging 10 children each, and as the sons attained manhood and married, it was usually arranged for one or two of them to inherit the paternal homestead, while the others pushed on over the ever-extending frontiers to improve new lands to be secured for the mere taking. Previous to 1830 there were no preponderantly great industrial or commercial centers; the great majority of the population was fairly evenly spread out over rural districts and not congested into urban centers. Even in 1790 Boston had a population of but 18,000, or about one sixtieth of all New England, while the population of Salem was 8000, and of Rehoboth, Gloucester, Ipswich, Marblehead, Newburyport, Bridgewater, Middleborough, etc., about 5000 each. In contrast, metropolitan Boston (with its residential suburbs) now has about one fifth of the whole population of New England.

During the colonial period, the majority of the population were engaged purely in farming, and nearly all families were occupied in it to some extent, even merchants, ministers, and those also that practiced mechanical trades, generally in their homes, like weaving, shoemaking, carpentry, blacksmithing, etc. Thus the average New Englander, if he traces back all his ancestral lines to the original settlers, will probably find about two thirds of them were purely farmers, and the remainder divided among mechanics, merchants and ministers, and a few individuals of prominence in public service.

The ancestry of Asa Gilbert Eddy is found to be of about the average good New England stock above mentioned; of his 72 male ancestors in New England, 43 were farmers, 15 mechanics of various trades (most of them also farmers), five merchants, six ministers, and three, Maj.-Gen. Humphrey Atherton, Gov. John Haynes, and Gov. George Wylls, men eminent in their day in the public service. All of his lines were of families of solid and substantial worth, representatives of the best part of the superior average population of New England. Below is presented an account of his Eddy ancestral line.

THE EDDY LINE

The Rev. William Eddy, progenitor of the Eddy family in America, was born about 1562 in Bristol, county Gloucester, England, where the Eddy family had been located for several generations in respectable and comfortable circumstances; but considerable research has failed to establish his parentage or earlier direct ancestry. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, receiving the degrees of B. A. in 1583 and M. A. in 1586, and soon after was ordained a clergyman of the Church of England. His birth took place at an important epoch for the English race, as only a few years previously the death of Queen Mary had freed England from the control of the church of Rome, whilst the accession of Queen Elizabeth and the establishment of the Protestant church opened a new era of commercial, social, political, literary and religious progress for the whole country. During the youth of the Rev. William Eddy, the Puritan movement originated, and as years passed it steadily increased in force, resulting in the great New England emigration between 1630 and 1640, and finally in the civil war and establishment of the commonwealth under Cromwell in 1650. It is evident that the Rev. William Eddy in his later years leaned to the Puritan doctrines which afterwards were so fervently embraced by three of his children that they sought a home in the new world where they could enjoy their beliefs unmolested.

About 1587, William Eddy became a curate of St. Dunstan's, Cranbrook, County Kent, and in 1591 became vicar of that parish by presentation and appointment by Archbishop Whitgift, and he continued in that office until Nov. 23, 1616. Mr. Eddy was a man of moderate abilities, attaining no eminence in literature or as a preacher; but he appears to have been an efficient and faithful pastor over his large rural parish. The parish registers of his church, dating from 1553, were under his direction copied into a parchment volume, the first 80 pages being beautifully engraved in his own handwriting. Cranbrook church is a spacious and majestic stone edifice, built mostly during the fifteenth century, and comprising chancel, nave, side aisles, and square embattled tower. In 1902, by bequest of Robert Henry Eddy of Boston, a tablet and three beautiful windows were erected in the church as a memorial of his ancestor. The Rev. William Eddy married



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

The dwelling house on the Eddy farm at Londonderry, Vt.

first, Nov. 20, 1587, Mary Fosten, daughter of John and Ellen (Munn) Fosten of Cranbrook, by whom he had 10 children. Mr. Eddy married secondly in 1614, widow Elizabeth Taylor, by whom he had one daughter. His third child, John Eddy, was born at Cranbrook, Kent, England, in March, 1596-7. During his early manhood Puritanism, which had been spreading rapidly in England for a generation, became predominant in Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, and persecution of its adherents resulted in the great Puritan emigration to New England which started in 1630 under the leadership of Governor John Winthrop. Living amid Puritan influences, John Eddy (and his brother Samuel and sister Abigail), imbued with the Puritan fervid faith and desire for religious liberty, joined the throng that left their beloved ancestral homes and risked the perils of the deep and the hardships of pioneer life in a wilderness infested with hostile savages to found a nation in the new world.

On Aug. 10, 1630, John Eddy and his brother Samuel and sister Abigail left London for New England in the ship Handmaid, which arrived at Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 29, 1630, after a tempestuous passage of nearly twelve weeks. John Eddy soon settled in Watertown, Mass., where he became a proprietor, joined the church, was admitted freeman Sept. 3, 1634, served as selectman 1634-1637, and was engaged in farming. His homestead of forty acres was located at the northwest corner of the present Main and Mount Auburn streets; he also owned two hundred and thirty-five acres elsewhere in the town. Mr. Eddy had a good education and estate, and as son of a clergyman held a good social position, but was of retiring disposition and not prominent even in local public affairs. He is mentioned by Governor Winthrop as "John Eddy, a godly man of Watertown congregation." His will, dated Jan. 11, 1677-8, was proved Dec. 16, 1684. He married first, in England, about 1623, Amy, who was mother of all his eight children. He married secondly, Joanna (perhaps the widow of Gabriel Meade). His sixth child,

Samuel Eddy, was born at Watertown, Sept. 30, 1640, and passed his life in his native town, succeeding to his father's homestead. He was a cordwainer and farmer, and his life was a quiet and uneventful one. In 1684 and 1694 he was chosen a tithingman; the most strenuous duty of this office was to preserve attention and decorum at the Sunday services and to this end the tithingman was armed with a wand having a fox's tail at one end and a knob at the other; if a woman dozed during the long sermon she was revived with the tickling end, but if a man so lapsed or a boy became unruly the knob end was sharply applied to their heads. From 1704 to 1711 Mr. Eddy was chosen sealer of leather. He left a will, dated Aug. 6, 1702, which was proved Dec. 30, 1711. He married at Dorchester, Nov. 31 (sic), 1664, Sarah Meade, baptized there Feb. 4, 1643-4, daughter of Gabriel and Joanna Meade, by whom he had seven children.

Samuel Eddy, the eldest child, was born at Watertown, Mass., June 4, 1668. He followed his father's occupations of cordwainer and farmer in his native town, until about 1723, and then moved with his family to the then frontier town of Oxford, Mass., a hazardous venture as these towns lying on the fringe of the wilderness were at this period continually liable to raiding Indian attacks, instigated by the French in Canada; so the hardy frontiersmen were obliged to keep their muskets ever ready for instant use, as the war-whoop of the savage might be heard at any moment. Mr. Eddy held the office of sealer of leather in Watertown from 1719 to 1722, and in Oxford was constable in 1731. He married at Watertown, Dec. 13, 1693, Elizabeth Woodward, born there May 8, 1664, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hammond) Woodward; she had seven children. Their sixth child,

Ebenezer Eddy, born at Watertown, Mass., Jan. 9, 1704-5, when a youth, accompanied his parents to the frontier town of Oxford, Mass., where he afterwards resided. Mr. Eddy improved an extensive farm in this wilderness, and in

1750 also became owner and proprietor of a gristmill which for the preceding 15 years had been owned and operated by his father-in-law. He held in Oxford the office of constable for the north section of the town in 1748, 1753, and 1763.

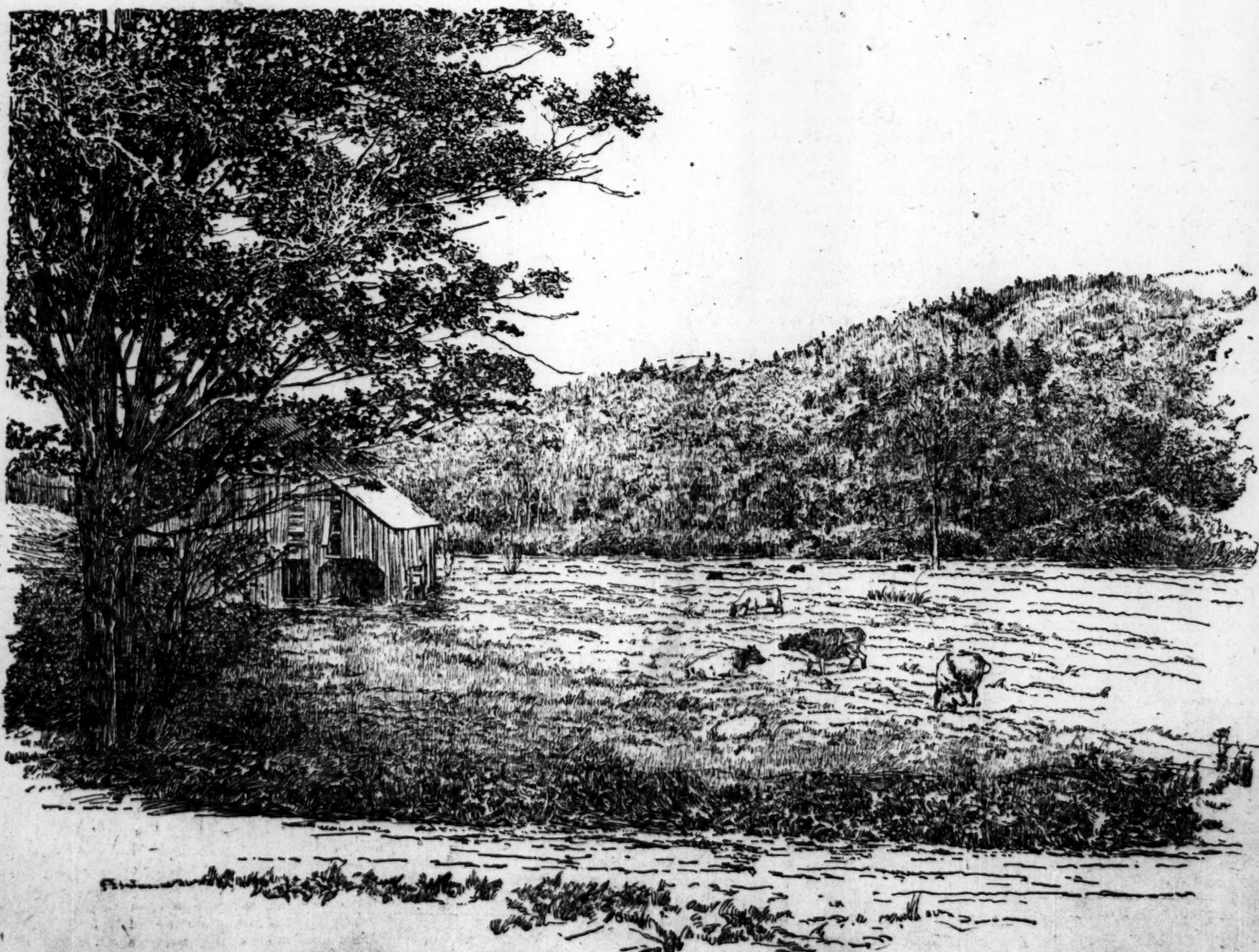
During the French and Indian war, in the summer of 1757, a large force of French and Indians suddenly descended from Canada and attacked the English garrison of about 2500 men at Ft. William Henry, near Lake George, N. Y., which was obliged to surrender after a week's siege. Several thousand Massachusetts militiamen were hurriedly dispatched for its relief but failed to arrive in time. Ebenezer Eddy served in this expedition in Capt. Edward Davis' Oxford company of Col. John Chandler's regiment, from Aug. 10 to Aug. 26, 1757, being credited with 16 days' service and 105 miles travel to Sheffield and return. He married at Oxford April 4, 1737, Ruth Ward, born in Newton, Mass., May 19, 1710, daughter of Eleazer and Deliverance (Trowbridge) Ward. They had a family of eight children, of whom the third child,

Abel Eddy, was born in Oxford, Mass., April 19, 1741. He sold his property there in 1769 and removed into the then new and sparsely settled town of Warwick, Mass., where he took up wild land on which he settled and gradually improved an extensive farm. His life was the simple one of the great majority of the New England population of the period, a steady toil to wrest from nature a plain and simple maintenance for himself and family. He married at Warwick Dec. 2, 1769, Abigail Conant, born in Dudley, Mass., March 4, 1752, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Lamb) Conant. Of their eight children, the sixth child,

Asa Eddy, was born at Warwick, Mass., Aug. 11, 1786. As he grew to manhood, the population of his native town had so increased that he was fain to follow the examples of his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, and become a pioneer to less thickly settled regions. Two streams of emigration: were then pouring out of western Massachusetts, one to the then "Far West" of Ohio, the other to the near but less fertile lands of Vermont. He chose the latter, and with his young bride as helpmate, removed about 1811, some 50 miles to the northward and settled in Londonderry, Vt., where he afterwards deeded their homestead farm in the southern part of Londonderry to their son, Asa Gilbert Eddy, the latter assuming the care and maintenance of his parents during their lives.

Asa Eddy married at Warwick, Mass., June 16, 1811, Betsey Smith, born there Oct. 22, 1794, daughter of Appolos and Eunice (Watts) Smith. The births of their children were not recorded; but it is known they had at least six children, of whom the youngest son,

Asa Gilbert Eddy, was born at Londonderry, Vt., about 1832, and was educated in the little school adjacent to his birthplace. He learned the trade of a weaver, and also labored on his father's farm, which was deeded to him by the latter in 1859 as before stated, and he continued there unmarried, maintaining and caring for his parents until after they had both passed away. A few years later he removed to East Boston, Mass., where he was employed as a salesman, and about 1876 settled in Lynn, Mass., where he became one of the early students of Mary (Baker) Glover in her classes in Christian Science, their association resulting in his taking up its practice, and later in their marriage at Lynn on New Year's day, 1877. Mr. Eddy was a man of methodical habits, kindly nature, and firm convictions, but quiet, gentle, unassuming, and pleasing in his manner, refined in his tastes, and respected and esteemed by his friends and acquaintances. In 1879 he and his wife removed to Boston to take up a broader field for her great work, and he passed on there, June 3, 1882, aged about fifty years. By his will, signed Aug. 22, 1878, he bequeathed all his property "to my beloved wife Mary Baker Glover Eddy," and made her executrix; the will was proved in Boston Sept. 11, 1882. By this will his homestead farm in Londonderry, Vt., passed to his widow, who sold it on July 25, 1883, to Stephen Houghton, in whose possession it still (1915) remains.



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

The Eddy farm near Londonderry, Vt.

LEADERS OF BAR URGE EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

Henry N. Sheldon, President of Massachusetts Association, and Others Point Out Why Applicants Should Have Training

Urging the necessity of educational requirements for admission to the bar an article in support of the bill in the Massachusetts Legislature, which proposes to repeal the act of 1915 which annulled the requirements approved by the supreme judicial court, appears in the current number of the Massachusetts Law Quarterly over the signatures of Henry N. Sheldon, president of the Massachusetts Bar Association; Samuel J. Elder, president of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, and Samuel D. Conant, Robert P. Clapp, Asa P. French and Starr Parsons, respectively presidents of the Franklin, Middlesex, Norfolk and Essex County Bar Associations. The statement says:

"On March 11, 1915, the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts approved rules requiring that all applicants for admission to the bar, who should thereafter begin to study the law, should not only be required to show their ability to pass the regular law examinations, but should show their ability and determination to pass certain examinations as to their general education. The order approving these rules was signed by every member of the court. Chief Justice Rugg and Justices Loring, Braley, DeCourcy, Crosby, Pierce and Carroll. The object was, make each applicant show that he had not only the ability but, still more important, to show sufficient respect for the profession which he wished to enter and of its real dignity and importance, to train his mind upon subjects other than technical rules of law. As Chief Justice Rugg said, in a recent opinion dealing with this subject:

"The mental strength developed by the study necessary to master the required subjects in general education is more significant than the book learning implied. The facts learned may be forgotten, the trained mind remains."

"We believe that it is of fundamental importance to the citizens of Massachusetts that men who wish to apply for admission to the bar and for the right to hold themselves out as attorneys-at-law should be required to show that they possess the ability and determination to learn referred to above."

"Briefly stated the rules as to general education which were approved by the court contained four groups of subjects."

"Group one includes English grammar, English composition and English literature. The desirability of some familiarity with these subjects admits of no doubt. Group two includes Massachusetts history, American history and English history."

"We believe that any Massachusetts lawyer should know something about Massachusetts history, American history and English history."

"Group three prescribes arithmetic, bookkeeping, algebra and geometry. Of these subjects a man need not take more than two of his own choice, arithmetic and bookkeeping, to comply with this rule. He need know nothing about algebra or geometry. We believe that a lawyer should know something about arithmetic and bookkeeping. We do not believe that members of the bar today know too much about these subjects."

"Group four contains 17 miscellaneous subjects, from which the candidate may choose any five. He may select from this list geography, civil government, economics, medieval and modern history, and shorthand and typewriting. Here are five subjects, a passable knowledge of which we believe it reasonable to ask a lawyer to possess. But if it happens to be easier for him to substitute for one of the five subjects some other, with which he is more familiar, he may take any one of the following named 12 subjects: Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Greek, ancient history, physiology, physics, botany, chemistry, zoology. He is not required to know any of these foreign languages, nor is he required to know anything about these scientific subjects. But if he does know any one of them he can substitute it for any one of the first five subjects mentioned in this group. The five mentioned first do not require a man to go out of the English language. With the exception of stenography and typewriting, they require only that he shall have shown his own ability and his own determination by having gained some cultivation before he asks to become a member of a profession the first requirement of which is mental training."

"The Legislature of 1915 passed an act, chapter 249, practically annulling these requirements."

"A petition has been presented to the Legislature representing that the interests of the commonwealth require the repeal of this chapter 249 of the acts of 1915, above referred to, and asking for such repeal."

"The history of the Massachusetts bar and of the Massachusetts bench has been an honorable one and has commanded the respect of the bar of the rest of the country for more than a century. In order that this respect may be retained and deserved in the future with the increasingly difficult problems which must be dealt with, in the interests of the public by the courts and by the bar, it is, in our judgment, essential that the mental equipment and determination to learn, of men who wish to be lawyers should be subjected to a test adapted to modern facilities for individual study, which are today offered more freely in

Massachusetts than in almost any other state of the Union."

"We believe that unless the citizens of Massachusetts insist upon such requirements, the respect for the profession and the influence of the name of Massachusetts, which has stood both for ability and character, will grow less and less, and that the stultifying influence of a policy of allowing men to become attorneys who have not the ability and force of character to prepare themselves for such reasonable requirements will gradually spread itself and affect the interests of the whole state in many ways."

DELEGATION OF NEW YORK WILL BE UNINSTRUCTED

Republican Convention Defeats
Indorsement of Senator Root
for the Presidency

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The net result of the state Republican convention here Wednesday was that New York state will send an uninstructed delegation to the national convention if the action of the convention is upheld by the voters at the primary election in April. A determined effort, led by Henry L. Stimson, to obtain a resolution recommending Elihu Root as New York's favorite son for the presidency, was defeated in the committee on resolutions and a counter resolution, that no presidential candidate be indorsed, was passed unanimously.

The principal ground upon which the opponents of the Root resolution fought was that an indorsement of Mr. Root would preclude the possibility of New York putting forward Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes as the state candidate for the presidency.

Nicholas Murray Butler, chairman of the committee, issued a formal statement in which he said that Mr. Root was himself opposed to the use of his name.

The committee on delegates finally agreed on United States Senator James Wadsworth, Jr., Charles S. Whitman, Frederick C. Tanner and Elton R. Brown, Republican leader in the state Senate for delegates at large. As Wadsworth, Tanner and Brown are all reputed anti-Whitman men, the committee's decision was accepted as a decisive defeat for Governor Whitman.

Late Wednesday night former Senator Elihu Root was started in the race for the Republican nomination for President by United States Senator James Wadsworth, State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner and Senator Elton R. Brown, three of the four men who had been designated as delegates at large earlier in the day. But Governor Whitman may share the plan for a united delegation.

The indorsement of former Senator Root was made at a secret conference which was held at the headquarters of the Republican state committee at the close of the state convention.

OBJECTION TO BOSTON SCHOOL BILL IS OFFERED

A hearing was given by the legislative committee on municipal finance at the State House yesterday on the bill based on the petition of Mayor Curley providing that \$4.25 of the tax raised on each \$1000 of valuation in Boston shall be applied to school purposes, but that not more than 50 cents of that sum shall be applied to school buildings and yards and not more than 35 cents to alterations and repairs.

John R. Murphy, chairman of the finance commission, favored the pay-as-you-go policy generally, but offered several objections to the bill. George F. Washburn and John J. Martin protested because of its effect on the tax rate and on the real estate interests.

William H. Gilman of Hyde Park argued that all matters of the kind should be put aside this year because of the probability that some law taxing intangibles which have escaped will be put on the statute books. Corporation Counsel Sullivan declared that in a few years the proposed law would greatly decrease tax rates. He ridiculed the borrowing policy advocated by the real estate men.

Chairman Seanon, former Chairman Michael Corcoran and Joseph Lee of the school board, Superintendent of Schools F. P. Dyer and Chairman Joseph P. Lomasney of the schoolhouse commission spoke in favor of the bill.

BUILDERS AND BROKERS DINE

The Real Estate Brokers Association of Dorchester was guest of the Builders of Dorchester at a dinner in the Parker House last evening, with some 75 present. Senator Charles L. Gifford, one of the guests, said that the time has come for readjustment of taxation so that special privilege shall be required to pay its just share of the levy. Judge Thomas H. Dowd of the Boston municipal court pleaded for a keener sense of civic duty and democratic ideals, and urged that a more helpful attitude be taken toward immigrants.

BOSTON PASTOR RESIGNS

The Rev. Charles F. Dole, who has been the minister of the First Congregational Society, Unitarian, of Jamaica Plain for 40 years, has sent in a letter of resignation to take effect on July 1. He intends to remain in Jamaica Plain. Dr. Dole is a member of the Twentieth Century Club, the Century, City, Appalachian and Boston Clubs, the Jamaica Plain Community Conference, the Eliot Club and the Friendly Society of Jamaica Plain.

SECRETARY LANE FINDS NO ACTUAL SHORTAGE IN OIL

Chief of Interior Department in
Report to Senate on Gasoline
Advance, Intimates Other
Causes Must Be Credited

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Contentions that the prices of gasoline are being maintained artificially at their present unprecedented high level, and that the big advance to the public is not due to any actual shortage of the crude product appear to be well substantiated by the facts contained in the report relative to production, consumption and price of gasoline recently submitted to the United States Senate by Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the department of the interior.

"The report covers 15 specific questions contained in a resolution introduced by Senator McCumber and passed by the Senate on Jan. 15. The twelfth question, which the secretary has answered in detail, is of special significance: What cause, if any, can be given for the sudden extraordinary rise in the retail price of gasoline?"

"That a cause for the increased price of gasoline and crude oil other than any present shortage of crude, must be sought is shown by the reports of pipeline company storage in the Appalachian, Lima-Indiana, Illinois and Mid-Continent fields," says the secretary.

In ascribing cause for the rise the secretary mentions "the depletion of gasoline stocks due to increased domestic and export demands" and further says that "inquiry today indicates that there is little gasoline in storage"; yet in the next section of the report, after stating that certain surplus crude stocks now being drawn on "to steady the oil market" are "controlled by the storage companies and have been withdrawn from the open market," the secretary declares:

"Since these larger companies have in fact larger stocks than a year ago, it follows that with them the shortage of gasoline-rich crude is at most only threatened and to the extent that these companies are using their 1915 surplus, the threatened shortage is not yet a factor in increasing the cost of gasoline production."

In a resume of his answer to question 12, the secretary says that "the evidence at least suggests that increasing profits to the larger refining corporations have accompanied the upward trend of gasoline prices." He continues:

"The obvious fact is that the refining and transporting companies that are strongest in business foresight and financial backing take advantage of both the falling and the rising markets in crude oil to strengthen an already strong position by purchasing both stocks of crude and producing companies. Under these circumstances a market shortage of crude may develop which is not wholly warranted by the facts of actual production, yet it no less surely leads to higher prices in both crude and refined products."

The report estimates that notwithstanding the reduction of pipeline stocks during November and December, the pipeline and field storage stocks at the end of the year amounted to more than 200,000,000 barrels, and continues: "Thus it is believed that the net increase in visible reserves of crude oil for the year was at least 45,000,000 barrels; that is to say, more than 15 per cent of the total production for 1915 went into storage. With the owners of these stocks a shortage of crude must be considered only prospective."

In ascribing "increase in the price of crude oil" as a factor in boosting retail prices, the secretary says at one point: "Since Aug. 1, gasoline has gone up relatively faster than crude, its rapid rise being uninterrupted by the stationary price of crude during November." The report gives a table comparing the prices of Pennsylvania grade crude at the well and the prices of gasoline in steel barrels in New York "as typical and fair indexes of conditions throughout the country, perhaps excepting California."

This table shows that on Feb. 1, 1915, gasoline sold at 12 cents a gallon and on Jan. 1, 1916, it had risen to 21 cents, an increase to the public of 9 cents, or 75 per cent.

It also shows that crude oil on Feb. 1, 1915, was \$1.50 a barrel, while on Jan. 1, 1916, it had advanced to \$2.25, an increase of 75 cents, or 50 per cent. Comparing the relative percentages of gasoline and crude gives an indication of the faster pace at which gasoline has been rising during the past year.

Secretary Lane delves at length into the "financial influences" governing the increased retail price. After stating that "the recent rapid increases in the prices of crude oil and gasoline have been accompanied by rapid increases in the market quotations of oil company shares," the report goes on by quoting from several trade journals to show "other indications that the rise of oil stocks may be ascribed in part at least to increased profits."

These quotations refer to the 50 per cent stock dividend declared by the Standard Oil of California "on the \$49,686,655 stock," payable in April, along with the regular quarterly cash distribution, payable in March. They refer also to the 100 per cent stock dividend of the Imperial Oil of Canada, as well as to "the dividend declarations of the Standard Oil group for the last quarter (of 1915), which reached the astonishing total of \$21,788,636, which is a record since any quarter since the dissolution."

The following is the secretary's answer to question 12, in part:

for the sudden, extraordinary rise in the retail price of gasoline?"

(a) Increased consumption of gasoline within the United States. Various trade journals estimate that the consumption of gasoline in the United States during 1915 was 25 per cent greater than in 1914, and that there will be a like increase in 1916.

(b) Increase in exports. (c) The depletion of gasoline stocks due to increased domestic and export demands. On Jan. 1, 1915, refiners had stocks of gasoline in storage amounting to at least 2,000,000 barrels. Inquiry today indicates that there is little gasoline in storage.

(d) Decreased production of crude containing a large percentage of gasoline as in the Cushing pool of Oklahoma, the daily production of which declined from more than 300,000 barrels in April, 1915, to less than 100,000 barrels in January, 1916. The decline of the Cushing pool was partially compensated for by an increased production of crude from other pools, the gasoline content of which production, however, was from 5 to 7 per cent less than that of the Cushing crude.

The stocks of Cushing crude, while from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 barrels larger at the end of 1915 than at the beginning of that year, reached their maximum in July. This surplus is now being drawn on to supply the shortage represented by the difference between daily production and existing transportation and refining capacity, and thus until exhausted this surplus tends to steady the oil market. These stocks, however, are controlled by the stronger companies, and have been withdrawn from the open market. Thus, while there is a market shortage of Cushing crude, which is directly responsible for some of the independent refiners paying a premium of from 20 to 50 cents a barrel above the quoted market price, other companies have not exhausted their 1915 surplus of Cushing crude. Since these larger companies have in fact larger stocks than a year ago, it follows that with them the shortage of gasoline-rich crude is at most only threatened and to the extent that these companies are using their 1915 surplus, the threatened shortage is not yet a factor in increasing the cost of gasoline production.

(e) Increase in the price of crude oil. For study and comparison the price of Pennsylvania grade crude at the well and the price of gasoline in steel barrels in New York are taken as typical and fair indexes of conditions throughout the country, perhaps excepting California. For the last three and one half years (July 1, 1912, to Jan. 1, 1916), considered by six months periods, the price of crude and the price of gasoline have risen and fallen at the same time, but not always in the same amount. Until the first of last July the percentage of fluctuation of the price of crude was considerably greater than that of gasoline, but since that date the percentage rise in gasoline price has been slightly more rapid than that of crude.

(f) Financial influences. The recent rapid increases in the prices of crude oil and gasoline have been accompanied by rapid increases in the market quotations of oil company shares. The market values of the capital stocks of 38 corporations, of which 35 are in the Standard Oil group and three are typical large independent companies, have increased remarkably in the last six months. The stocks of other oil companies probably show a similar rise, but the quotations are not at hand. The 38 companies selected are believed to represent all phases of the oil industry. These rapid increases might be ascribed to the general condition of prosperity and the general upward trend of the stock market but for the fact that during the last quarter of 1915 the oil company stocks did not rise and fall with the market.

Other indications that the rise of oil stocks may be ascribed in part at least to increased profits are found in the following quotations, the first and second being from "The Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of New York for Jan. 22, 1916:

Standard Oil of California—50 per cent stock dividend—A stock dividend of 50 per cent has been declared on the \$49,686,655 stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 4, along with the regular quarterly 2 1/2 per cent cash distribution payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 9.

Imperial Oil Company (Ltd.), Canada—stock dividend—This company, which on Nov. 15, 1915, filed with the secretary of state of Canada a certificate of increase of authorized capital stock from \$15,000,000 (\$11,000,000 outstanding) to \$50,000,000 (par \$100), has this week distributed a stock dividend of 100 per cent, thus increasing the outstanding stock to \$22,000,000. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is said to own an 80 per cent interest.

The Financial Times of Montreal on Nov. 27 said:

The Imperial Oil Company is one of the most progressive and promising of the subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. In 1907 the company's outstanding capital stock amounted to only \$1,000,000. Practically all additional sums up to \$11,000,000 are said to have been for extensions, etc.

The third quotation is from Petroleum Age of New York for December, 1915:

Convincing proof of the amazing recovery within the oil industry in the last half of 1915 is furnished by the dividend declarations of the Standard Oil group for the last quarter, which reached the astonishing total of \$21,788,636, which is the record for any quarter since the dissolution, with the exception of the first quarter of 1913, when Standard Oil Company of New Jersey made its famous 40 per cent cash distribution. True it is that of this sum \$4,800,000, representing the 15 per cent dividend of Illinois Pipe Line, 5 per cent by Prairie Pipe Line and 3 per cent by Prairie Oil & Gas Company, will not be payable until Jan. 15, but all of them are payable

hit to December shareholders and represent distributions from 1915 profits.

Including these sums, the total of regular and extra cash dividends since the dissolution in December, 1911, reaches the impressive total of \$299,606,083, to which must be added stock dividends at par totaling \$160,100,000. Taking into account the present market value of the distributed stock, the cash value of all distributions in the last four years by this group is in excess of half a billion dollars.

The market effect of this enormous earning capacity is strikingly reflected in the steady appreciation in value of the old Standard Oil Company of New Jersey stock "all on," which has risen from less than 650 at the time of the dissolution in December, 1911, to a new high record of 1770 during the current month. As the variation of price in this comprehensive security reflects the general trend of the oil securities markets, the accompanying "graph" will illustrate the course of the industry in the past four years.

That a cause for the increased price of gasoline and crude oil other than any present shortage of crude must be sought is shown by the reports of pipeline company storage in the Appalachian, Lima-Indiana, Illinois, and Mid-Continent fields.

During the months of August, September and October, while the price of gasoline was rising rapidly, the amount of oil in pipeline storage was also increasing. In other words, it would appear that during these months when the rapid decline of a remarkably productive pool foreshadowed a shortage of high-grade crude, the prospective shortage was promptly discounted by higher prices, although the amount of oil available to the larger transporting and refining companies was increasing. The cost of storage, including evaporation losses, must not be overlooked, but this cost by no means equaled the increase in market value of the crude during the period. The accumulated stocks were reduced somewhat during November and December, following the tendency indicated by the record of previous years. Thus the 18-month period, July, 1912, to January, 1914, was marked by an upward trend in the price of crude and by withdrawals from storage, which were more than replaced in the succeeding 18-month period of low prices.

Notwithstanding the reduction of pipeline stocks during November and December, at the end of the year the total stocks for the United States, both pipeline and field storage, are estimated at more than 200,000,000 barrels. Thus, it is believed that the net increase in visible reserves of crude oil for the year was at least 45,000,000 barrels; that is to say, more than 15 per cent of the total production for 1915 went into storage. With the owners of these stocks, a shortage of crude must be considered only prospective.

The extent to which the rapid and extraordinary rise in the price of gasoline can be traced to causes related to supply and demand has been indicated above. A conclusion justified by a review of the year's record in the oil industry is that the selling price of gasoline is fairly responsive to the supply and demand for gasoline, but is less directly related to the actual supply of crude oil. Attention has also been directed to the possibility of other contributing factors, with the result that the evidence at least intimates that increasing profits to the larger refining corporations have accompanied the upward trend of gasoline prices.

The obvious fact is that the refining and transporting companies that are strongest in business foresight and financial backing take advantage of both the falling and the rising markets in crude oil to strengthen an already strong position by purchasing both stocks of crude and producing properties. Under these conditions a market shortage of crude may develop which is not wholly warranted by facts of actual production, yet it no less surely leads to higher prices in both crude and refined products. This furnishes the opportunity for the well-supplied refiners to sell at the higher price gasoline which is derived from crude oil purchased in a lower market.

The net result of this clearly indicated business policy is that the consumer of gasoline pays a price which in the case of the companies controlling the larger stocks of crude oil is not necessarily determined by the price paid to the producer for the oil from which the gasoline is obtained. The smaller refiners on the contrary, less favored with transportation and storage facilities and ready capital, may be so dependent for crude upon the current market that their cost of gasoline production is directly related to the current price of crude if indeed they do not have to pay a premium whenever a shortage is threatened. This advantage of larger profits to the stronger companies is perhaps inherent in the competitive system and must be recognized in any analysis of costs and prices.

The report says that "production in the fields west of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas is limited because of serious deficiencies in the public land laws, and that '650,000,000 barrels is a conservative estimate of the quantity of oil under lands now in public ownership.' It says that active prospecting in public land states is being retarded by inadequate laws, and awaits action by Congress."

In summing up the secretary says: "The consumption of gasoline is rapidly increasing; the production of crude has been generally regarded as near its maximum."

Measures of relief are put forward substantially as follows: Use in internal combustion engines of heavier distillates approaching kerosene; general use of the cracking process whereby gasoline is made from kerosene and other less valuable petroleum oils; and increasing the production of crude is not recommended if it increases the output of distillates for which there is no market.

It is stated that cracking processes are being rapidly developed and promise near relief. By these processes it is practicable, says the report, to produce gasoline from kerosene, gas oil, fuel

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oil, residuums and heavy crudes, "and no oil should be used for fuel that has not been so treated." It also is stated that benzol may be a future substitute for gasoline and oil-shale as a substitute source of gasoline. It is estimated that the possible yield of these shales in Colorado and Utah is several times the total remaining supply of petroleum, which is estimated in the report at 7,629,000,000 barrels.

BAY STATE FARE CASE GOES OVER TO FEB. 23

Another halt came in the public service commission hearings on the Bay State street railway's 6-cent fare petition Wednesday afternoon when, after the remonstrants had spent several hours arguing against admission of sworn annual financial returns of the Boston & Northern and the Bay State systems for 15 years back, as evidence for the company, adjournment was taken until Wednesday, Feb. 23.

At the opening of the afternoon session the "allied counsel" for the opposition submitted a written request that the commission should not consider the financial reports as evidence of efficiency of operation or prudence of investment. The commission will take a week to consider what action it is to take on this request.

DIRECTORS POSTPONE ACTION

Following a hearing yesterday the port directors decided to hold in abeyance the application of the metropolitan park commission for a license to locate the proposed new Neponset bridge at the points on the Boston side fixed by the park commission. In the meantime the Dorchester Board of Trade will ask for a further hearing before the metropolitan park commission. The port directors said they were powerless to fix a location, but would urge the park commission to adopt the alternative plan.

Y. W. C. A. CELEBRATES

The Young Women's Christian Association kept "open house" as one event in the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary last night when several hundred guests were entertained. Among those who received were the president, Mrs. Benjamin Tenney, Mrs. Arthur M. Strong, Miss Abbie W. Covell, Miss Harriet A. Broad, general secretary, and Miss M. Argill Lyon, house director.

HARVARD C. A. ELECTS OFFICERS

At a meeting in Phillips Brooks house last night the Harvard University Christian Association elected the following officers: W. W. Webster, '17, president; H. S. Gray, '18, vice-president; R. P. Bridgman, '18, secretary; W. P. Hewitt, '18, treasurer.

OLD IRONSIDES ASSOCIATION

For the purpose of retaining the name of the U. S. S. Constitution on the United States naval list and keeping alive the interest in the ship the Old Ironsides Association was formed at the Boston Press Club last night. An invitation was sent to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin Roosevelt inviting him to address the organization. These officers were elected: M. H. Gulesian, president; Senator John W. Weeks, Congressman George H. Tinkham, Mayor W. D. Rockwood of Cambridge, and former Atto.-Gen. Albert E. Pillsbury, vice-presidents; Capt. Richard W. Sutton, recording secretary; Walter C. Wardwell, treasurer; the above and William Lincoln Palmer, Charles H. W. Foster, Edwin S. Crandon, Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge and Speaker Channing Cox, executive committee.

Filene's

Store Closed Tomorrow Until 11 A. M.

on account of the

Filene

Quarterly Stocktaking

Beginning at 11 A. M.

Hundreds of small lots and odd pieces—Winter goods—will be closed out at prices

1-3 to 1-2 Off

Saturday morning the store will show

All New Spring Merchandise

N. B. The Automatic Bargain Basement will also be closed until 11 A. M.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Quaint Claddagh, Galway

Across a bridge from the city of Galway, in the far west of Ireland, along one side of the bay, is the quaint Claddagh, a settlement of fisherfolk. It is said that, in the days when Galway was a prosperous place of trade and commerce, a company of Spanish people came in on one of the ships which brought produce from Spain; later they settled in a small community of their own, a little distance from the Irish town. It is easy to believe this story when one sees the people of the Claddagh; with their dark skin and eyes, they could never be mistaken for inhabitants of the town itself.

It is reported that in olden times they never mixed with the Irish, that even today the Claddagh fishermen and those on the other side of the bay are not always the best of friends. The big Claddagh fishermen lounge on their little wharves or in their boats, wearing much-patched clothes and broad-brimmed hats which are slightly peaked as to crown. Like many Galway women, those of the Claddagh wear short scarlet petticoats of heavy wool over which they usually have an overskirt, arranged in pannels. When the petticoats were new, these women were said to wear them to

church, slipped over their heads like shawls. They have always been very proud of their scarlet skirts, which lend such a bit of color to the gray sky, gray wharves and grayish plastered huts of the Claddagh.

These cabins are very primitive, roughly plastered and thatched; little crooked lanes run in between them, and the huts are set at crazy angles, huddled together, some facing the lane, some side to it, some even turning their backs upon it. The doors, divided into an upper and a lower part, usually stand open; the chickens and the pigs often are seen wandering in and out. Over the heads of the women and children who throng the doorsteps, one catches glimpses of the gloomy interiors. The wind is always blowing there, the waves always swashing against the wharves.

Couldn't Replace Her

A friend met my small daughter on the street and spoke to her. She realized the child did not recognize her, and thinking to put her at her ease, said: "Don't you know my little girl, Jane?" Daughter hesitated a moment and then looked up, smiling at her, and said: "Oh, yes, I think I do; but I just can't replace her."—C. A. P. in Chicago Tribune.

The Real Mary and Her Lamb

Most children know and love the poem about Mary and the lamb that followed her to school, but they do not all realize that Mary was a real little girl who did have a lamb so devoted to her as to follow her for long distances.

One spring there were several new little lambs on Mary's father's farm, and it came about that Mary took one of them for her especial care, fed it and had all the charge of it. The lamb was very grateful to Mary for doing so much to make it happy and comfortable and, after a short time, the lamb did not want to let Mary out of its sight. But, of course, Mary had to go to school, and this meant leaving the lamb behind for several hours each day. In the morning, Mary would say good by to the lamb, promising to come back as soon as she could.

One day Mary was in such a hurry that she forgot to say good by to the lamb; when she was half way to school she remembered and, as she did not want to hurt the lamb's feelings, she turned and ran home as fast as she could. Mary had a funny little call, between a song and a cry, which she used to call the lamb to her; wherever it was, it came running when it heard that call. So on this day she called and her lamb came running down the road to meet her. The lamb was so glad to be with Mary again that she felt she could not leave it behind. She wrapped it in her coat and carried it with her to school, putting it under her desk when she got there. The lamb kept out of sight for some time but, when Mary's class was called up to recite, the lamb followed its mistress. The children all laughed and the teacher was so displeased that she put the lamb out at the door. The

lamb waited outside until school was dismissed and then went home again with Mary.

All this happened almost a hundred years ago. John Rolleston, a young man of 17, heard about Mary and her lamb that went to school; it was he who wrote the poem which is so well known today.

Many Newspapers in United States

The daily newspapers in the United States number 2472, the weeklies 16,269, and the monthly and other publications bring the total up to 22,806. There is a newspaper to every 4100 of the American population. In Great Britain there is a newspaper for every 4700; in France one for every 5900; and in Germany one for every 7800.—Victoria Daily Times.

Gave Himself Away

"Please stop at Regent street!" said the passenger inside the omnibus, curtly. "Right, sir!" replied the conductor.

Presently he rang the bell, says an English paper, and the omnibus stopped in the middle of a wide and very muddy street.

"Here you are, sir," said the conductor.

"Can't you drive a little closer to the curb?" growled the fussy passenger, as he prepared to alight.

"Right, sir!" said the conductor again. Then he shouted loudly to the driver, "Pull up closer to the pavement, Bill! The gentleman cleans his own boots!"—Youths Companion.

Where Peasants Rule in Sweden



Swedish country school, Leksand

A day's journey northwest of Stockholm lies the province of Dalarna, known in Sweden as "Dalarne." Here, in the vicinity of the beautiful inland lake, Siljan, the traveler finds truly the "heart of Sweden." The country is wooded with pine and birch trees; the land is rolling and dotted here and there with picturesque rocks and ledges, while scattered among the hills are villages and hamlets of quaint old log houses stained a deep rich red, or gray and mossy and weather-beaten.

Here the old peasant race has maintained a place of honor in Swedish national life. Dalarna and its life are the

inspiration of many of the works of art of Sweden. Poet and painter alike have set forth the charm and harmony of its landscape, and the hearty simplicity and splendid stability of its people.

Many of the townships have a distinctive mode of dress. The accompanying photograph was taken in the winter in a primary school for girls in the vicinity of Leksand. The "every-day" bonnets worn by the children are of bright red, hand-woven, home-dyed woolen. These are worn in the house as well as out, summer and winter, and form a part of the "Deksdress," from infancy to womanhood, when the style of the bonnet changes. The skirts are of

black homespun and the aprons of hand-woven material, often of beautiful and antique designs, and with red the dominant color.

The little school was found away in the hills, in a tiny village, far from the railroad. Nearby was a larger school for boys and girls to which children came long distances. Like all schools of this kind in Sweden, even in the country, this larger one had its "skold" shop. A great interest in the revival and preservation of arts and crafts, or "home industries," has arisen in Sweden of late years, and the province of Dalarna is one of the most active in this movement.

Adventures of Wide-Awake and Sound-Asleep

Grandma was going to spend the day with her grandchildren. She sat looking about the sitting room wondering what to take with her. There were treasures all around. On the mantel shelf two china cats sat gazing at a shining candlestick. They listened to the ticking of the grandfather clock and their faces showed that they were contented. "Sound-Asleep," a little girl in a blue dress, was lying peacefully as ever in her yellow cornfield and, on the opposite wall, her sister "Wide-Awake" laughed in the usual merry way, her eyes twinkling so brightly this morning that grandma leaned forward to look at her more closely, but she only saw a sunbeam dancing on the grass as a breeze from the window swayed it to and fro. "I shall be talking to my pictures next," said grandma, and going to the kitchen she set aside a jar of jam and some spice-cake for her little granddaughters.

Grandma started out early, Sally went home for the day, Tabby fell asleep beside his saucer of milk, and then all was quiet in the little house except the clock and the sunlight. But now a beam so bright fell on Wide-Awake's eye that she winked it, turned her head, and put her hand before her face. Then she pushed so hard with both hands that she broke the glass, tumbled out of the frame, fell into grandma's chair, stood up, looking just like any other little girl who had golden hair and wore a blue dress. She took her sister's frame in both hands, shaking it so hard that Sound-Asleep slid out behind the glass and fell with a bump on the floor, where she sat yawning and rubbing her eyes.

"Oh," she said drowsily, but Wide-Awake clapped her hands and cried, "Come, come, I see a garden and we must explore it."

So she pulled her sister out after her through the little latticed window, and went flying down the garden path while Sound-Asleep stood, dazed by the unaccustomed light. But presently she became used to it and began looking at all the wonderful new things there were to be seen.

There was a white picket fence around the garden, with a gate in it that clicked when it was closed. She walked slowly along the path between the old-fashioned flowers and, following a humble bee, she came to a little summerhouse built of rough branches and so thickly covered with rose vines that it was cool and dark inside, like the woods, other little girls would have said. The bee found a rose to swing on, and Sound-Asleep stood on the threshold to watch him. But since she had never opened her eyes before, she couldn't keep looking at any one thing. Suddenly she noticed a whole regiment of ants running about, jumping over stones that were larger than themselves, and building little round houses like hills in the path. She wondered and wondered about them till she had to give up trying to understand and grew more and more drowsy.

The shadows were growing long when she jumped up in alarm, realizing that she had been asleep. Running to the garden gate, she called as loudly as she could, "Wide-Awake!" and in a few minutes her excited sister came skipping back with her cheeks aglow and her eyes brighter than ever.

"I was afraid grandma might miss us," said Sound-Asleep, "and I have seen wonderful things enough for one day." "There!" asked Wide-Awake in surprise. "Why, I have been almost everywhere, I think."

Breathlessly she described the wide fields and the woods, the rabbits scuttling away into the shadows, and the tall trees with birds hopping about among the leaves. There was a brook in the meadow that seemed to be going very far away.

"And I think I would have gone with it if you hadn't called me," added Wide-Awake.

"That's very interesting," sighed her drowsy sister; "we might talk about it some other time, but now let's go back to our proper places."

When grandma came home it was beginning to be really dark, so she lit the lamp in her sitting room, opened the weekly paper and sat down to wait for Sally. But she forgot to read the news and was dozing off when her eye caught a glimmer in a corner of the room. Turning, she saw Wide-Awake lying in

her wooden frame in a pile of broken glass. "Why, how did that happen, I wonder?" said grandma, glancing at Tabby, who had just walked in. Wide-Awake looked as if she could hardly help telling, but Sound-Asleep only smiled.

The Story of Seaweed



Species of seaweed called by the wonderful names: Center Porphyra Vulgaris, (1) Chondrus Crispus, (2) Enteromorpha Intestinalis, (3) Rhodymenia Palmata, (4) Porphyra Laciniata

Walking along beautiful shores, stopping now and then to gather bits of the delicate seaweed growing there, have we ever paused to consider how much we owe to this lovely little plant of the sea? And not only to these beautiful red and green and brown fronds, with the appeal of their loveliness and grace, but to all marine algae in all the oceans and seas and marshlands of the earth.

Marine algae—or "seaweed" as we commonly call it—was probably the very first plant in the world. Ages ago, when the earth was still enveloped in its steamy atmosphere, making it like an immense florist's hothouse, algae must have grown in masses which covered vast areas in the primeval ocean. Although the sea waters were at this period very heated, primitive algae seemed quite adapted to it and grew abundantly. Even today, in various countries, are hot springs of high temperature, 170 degrees Fahrenheit or more, where we may see little algae growing, apparently very comfortable and happy in its warm home. Descendants these little seaweeds probably are, of that algae which grew so luxuriantly in the heated ocean of those vast ages of the past.

As we held a bit of seaweed in the hand and realize that from this little plant have sprung all beautiful flowers and ferns, we begin to feel something of the gratitude we owe to it. Long, long ago, as the "dry land" began to appear, little algae perhaps found itself being drained of its native sea water. And so it was forced by changing conditions to accustom itself to them, if it would still keep its hold on its

own little life, and continue the work it had begun of covering a barren rock with beautiful verdure. Thus change after change followed in succession, and to each one our little algae and its descendants adapted themselves, until now we have come to have the wonderful variety of plant and bloom which makes so lovely the whole face of the earth.

Worthy of note in many ways is the beautiful algae, for not only is it the oldest plant in the world, but it is the smallest also, and very nearly, if not quite, the longest. For this versatile little plant ranges from one kind which is one one-thousandth of an inch in diameter, to another, a kelp, which is 600 or more feet in length. And not only can it live in tropical zones, but also in the Arctic seas. When we remember that two thirds of the earth's surface is covered with water and that algae lives in nearly all of these waters, we grasp a slight idea to what a family of wide travelers the little seaweed belongs.

One great reason which seaweed has for its wide distribution is that it furnishes food for countless millions of little tenants of the sea, as well as for the fishes. And not only is algae useful in its marine home, but to man also it is of service in many ways. There are several varieties which are edible, one of them being the "Irish moss" (Chondrus crispus), or Carrageen, used first in Ireland. It is found, however, on the eastern coast of North America, and its collection and preservation for market forms a useful industry in some of the coast towns of several countries. It is a pretty seaweed, varying in color, in different ocean waters, from reddish brown to purple or even a

yellow green. It grows sometimes under favorable conditions to a foot in height.

To make it edible it is first dried and bleached in the sun. Then, when boiled down and cooled, it forms a sort of jelly which, if used with milk and flavoring, makes the blanc mange of culinary art. Without the milk, however, it can be boiled to the consistency of mucilage, and used for that purpose.

There is another variety of seaweed which is used by the Japanese in the making of soups. The fronds of this algae have long, twisted, inflated tubes. The "bird's nest" soup, so beloved by the Chinese, is made from the nests of birds who use the seaweed, Gracilaria spinosa, in building their nests. In England there are some seaweeds which are considered a luxury at table, the Porphyra vulgaris and Porphyra laciniata. They are crisp and thin, one of them being something like a lettuce leaf, except in its color, which is purple. And still another variety is the "dulse" (Rhodymenia palmata) used in Scotland and Ireland, as a seasoning or relish with other foods.

In many ways besides as food does algae serve man's use. Some varieties are made into polishing and bleaching preparations, although more recently discovered and less extensively obtained substances are beginning to take the place of those yielded by the algae. And those farmers and gardeners who live near enough to the ocean beaches, convey quantities of kelp to their land to be used as fertilizer.

This then is, in part, the history and the work of the beautiful seaweeds, rocking so gently as the tide-waves come

Tales of a Goose

This much laughed at bird is the clown of the bird circus. He goes about with his long neck stretched to its utmost, gabbling, cackling, hissing, waddling and hobbling along in a foolish-looking way. All the time he is sensible and knowing enough—content to make a goose of himself when he sees how much it amuses his friends. Like many another clown, he is willing to put aside his dignity and good sense for the sake of winning a laugh.

Both the tame and the wild goose are more than a match for the crow in intelligence and wit. All the bird world knows this, but few people do. The goose is really remarkable for courage, careful forethought for comfort and safety, endurance on the wing and a keen sense of humor.

A flock of geese once saved the Roman capital; their cackling aroused the sentinels of the Roman army and the enemy was discovered. It should be remembered that the world-famous nursery rhymes are dedicated to "Mother Goose," and that geese have furnished the quills by means of which many less interesting books have been written.

To come from ancient geese down to one modern goose: In a suburb of Chicago is a goosey gander that has been a pet for five years. He makes his home in a dog kennel at the end of a garden. Every morning his mistress fills a kettle with fresh water for him and places it in his yard. If he is in his house, as is often the case, his mistress has only to call "Goosey, Goosey, Goosey," to have him come waddling as fast as he can to meet her. Goosey takes a drink, then plunges into the kettle for a good bath, after which he preens his feathers and prinks for a long time.

Although he is fed regularly, he frequently goes to the back door of the house to ask for something to eat between meals. His mistress often gives the little beggar a slice of bread and butter, which he eats with great relish.

Goosey is a mischief and a tease. He loves to play practical jokes on the chickens that live in the same yard. Sometimes, after the chickens have gone to bed, he will cautiously look about the garden to satisfy himself that he is not spied upon. He will then steal into the chicken house and walk along behind the roosts, poking each poor sleepy hen until they are all thoroughly awake. This is not done in malice, but in a good-natured, rollicking way. Goosey likes them and enjoys their society. He is wakeful and, being unable to bring himself to "go to bed with the chickens," he cannot resist poking fun at them for keeping such early hours.—From "The Book of the Beastie," by Ruth Ewing and Josephine Trotter.

Cherries

Under the tree the farmer said, Smiling and shaking his wise old head: "Cherries are ripe! but then, you know, There's the grass to cut and the corn to hoe."

We can gather the cherries any day, But when the sun shines we must make our hay.

Tonight, when the work has all been done, We'll muster the boys for fruit and fun."

Up on the tree a robin said, Perking and coking his saucy head, "Cherries are ripe! and so today! We'll gather them while you make the hay."

For we are the boys with no corn to hoe, No cows to milk, and no grass to mow. At night the farmer said: "Here's a trick! These roguish robins have had their pick."

—F. E. Weatherly.

Botany for Beginners

7.—TREES, SHRUBS AND HERBS

In the vegetable kingdom botanists separate from the lower order which is seedless a higher one characterized by flowers and seeds. The first one contains all the trees, shrubs and herbs; the second the ferns, mosses, lichens, seaweeds and funguses. Flowering plants were classed by the old botanists according to their habit of growth, but the flowers are now considered the most useful guide to their relationship. It is still, however, important to know exactly what is meant by trees, shrubs and herbs. The last name is vaguely applied to plants like mint, thyme and parsley, used for flavoring food, but strictly speaking belongs to all flowering plants that form no woody stem above ground. Trees and shrubs do so and are therefore in evidence summer and winter, while the true herbs disappear during the latter season.

The terms "plants" and "flowers" are often used to distinguish small garden things as opposed to trees and shrubs, but they are undesirable because all trees and shrubs are also plants and all have flowers. Trees and shrubs are told apart merely by their size and habit of growth, but it is not easy in all cases to say which. A tree usually has a single stem which later becomes the trunk and eventually reaches more than twice a man's height. A normal shrub is either an erect bush with many stems and less than twelve feet high, or else it is of climbing or straggling habit. The oaks, beeches, chestnuts, maples, gums, wattles, pines, hemlocks and spruces are good

stances of wild trees from different regions of the earth; apple, pear and orange trees of cultivated ones. Upright shrubs are represented in gardens by the rhododendrons, mock-oranges and lilacs, climbing ones by clematis, jasmine, honeysuckle. Besides these large shrubs there are the undershrubs which form the principal part of the vegetation of the mountain slopes in most parts of the world. Such are the heaths of Europe and South Africa, the smaller azaleas of China and Japan, the sweet-fern of New England, and the veronicas (koronico). The humble shrubs holding together by their wiry stems which rise no higher than the grass produce some of the most wonderful fields of color in the world, and thrive amid the winds that sweep unchecked across their upland home.

Herbs are again divided according as they last for one, two or many years, thus being annuals, biennials or perennials. It is most important to the gardener to know to which of these groups each of his herbaceous plants belongs. The terms are therefore in common use. The annual springs from seed flowers and seeds during one year and has to be sown again if it is wanted in the following one. Biennials take two years to go through the same cycle, producing their flowering stem only in their second year. Perennials or to be more accurate herbaceous perennials (for trees and shrubs are perennial) have an underground part which sends up new shoots year after year and when once established can be depended upon for a long succession of flowers.

The Walrus and the Carpenter

The sun was shining on the sea, Shining with all his might: He did his very best to make The billows smooth and bright— And this was odd, because it was The middle of the night.

The moon was shining sulkily, Because she thought the sun Had got no business to be there After the day was done— "It's very rude of him," she said, "To come and spoil the fun!"

The sea was wet as wet could be, The sands were dry as dry. You could not see a cloud, because No cloud was in the sky: No birds were flying overhead— There were no birds to fly.

The Walrus and the Carpenter Were walking close at hand; They wept like anything to see Such quantities of sand: "If this were only cleared away!" They said, "it would be grand!"

"If seven maids with seven mops Swept it for half a year, Do you suppose," the Walrus said, "That they could get it clear?" "I doubt it," said the Carpenter, And shed a bitter tear.

—Lewis Carroll.

New York's Busiest Corner

The busiest spot in New York city is at Park row and the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge. There 296,200 foot passengers go by between 8:30 in the morning and 6:30 in the evening—a stream of humanity that would empty Wyoming and Nevada of their combined population in less than 10 hours. For every five persons in that multitude there is a vehicle. Approximately 60,000 vehicles pass during the 10 busiest hours of the day. And that is just one corner!—Youths Companion.

How to Make a Dish Dryer

For the boy who wishes to make something that will help his mother do her daily work more quickly, here is something that she will surely appreciate. Of all the devices invented to save many steps, a dish dryer is one of the greatest, says the Ottawa Citizen.

Such a contrivance is both simple and easily made, and consists of anything that will hold the dishes securely, with the fewest number of contact points possible. It should be placed in such a position as to permit perfect drainage. The plates and saucers rest in two tiers on horizontal bars of wood, 1½x½ ins. These are separated and held upright by vertical wooden rods, which may be either of ¼in. hardwood or ¼in. galvanized wire. The two end pieces are narrowed at the bottom, so that the two lower horizontal bars are brought closer together to hold small plates and saucers in the lower tier. The end pieces should be cut from a ¾in. board. The vertical dowel rods are placed about 1½ins. apart for ordinary plates, and 1½ins. apart for soup plates, but in constructing the dryer you can make the spaces to accommodate the dishes in daily use.

On top is tacked a piece of ¼-inch mesh galvanized wire screen, forming a shelf for cups, bowls, nappies, and such other dishes as will not enter the tiers. The dryer, which may rest on two small iron brackets, is fastened securely to the wall just over the sink or drainboard. Two dishpans are used with the dryer, one filled with very hot, clear water, and the other with hot soapy water. The dishes, which have not been allowed to dry, are first carefully washed in the soapy water, using a coarse dish-cloth, then passed into the clear hot water for a few seconds, and thence to the tiers of the dryer.

Large dishes and silverware must, of course, be wiped in the old way, but the rapidity with which your mother will be able to master a heap of soiled dishes by the use of a dryer is wonderful.

RURAL CREDITS BILL NOW GIVES FEDERAL AID

Measure as Favorably Reported
by Senator Hollis Also Pro-
vides for Establishment of Fed-
eral Farm Loan Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Hollis rural credits bill, which has been months in the making, and which has been before the Senate banking and currency committee since the first of the year, was favorably reported to the Senate Tuesday by Senator Henry F. Hollis of New Hampshire, chairman of the joint subcommittee which drafted the bill. As it comes from the committee, the bill contains a few amendments. The most important and one which is understood to have the approval of President Wilson, provides for federal aid in the form of guarantee of payment of the land bank bonds. It is embodied in a new section 34, under the heading of "Government Deposits," and reads as follows:

"Section 34. That the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed, upon the request of the federal farm loan board, to make advances or deposits for the temporary use of any federal land bank, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Such federal land bank shall issue to the secretary of the treasury a certificate of indebtedness for any such advance or deposit, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, to be secured by the farm loan bonds or other collateral, to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury. Any such certificate shall be redeemed and paid by such land bank at the direction of the farm loan board. The aggregate of all sums advanced or deposited by the secretary of the treasury in any fiscal year shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000,000 at any one time."

It will be remembered that federal aid was the rock on which the administration's forces split in the last Congress; it was the federal aid provision in the Bulkley bill to which the President objected and which caused him to withhold his approval, with the result that rural credits legislation was side-tracked for the session. When the question was taken up in the present Congress for reconsideration it was with full knowledge of the President's attitude, and it was only after conferences between the President and Senator Hollis and others, at which it was learned just how far the President was willing to go in the matter of federal aid, that this provision finally was inserted in the bill by the Senate committee. Federal aid is the major issue in both houses on the rural credit question, and this provision was written into the bill as a concession to those who demand some kind of substantial assistance to the new system from the national government, in addition to such assistance as, exemption from taxation.

Another important amendment is the rewriting of parts of section 3 providing for the federal farm loan board. As amended the bill would establish in the treasury department a bureau charged with the execution of the act, to be known as the federal farm loan bureau, under the general supervision of a federal farm loan board. The bureau is a new addition. The amendment provides that the secretary of the treasury shall be a member, ex officio, of the board; that all four members shall be citizens of the United States and devote their entire time to the business of the board, receiving an annual salary of \$10,000, instead of \$12,000 as provided in the original bill.

Another amendment to the same section instructs the board to publish and distribute among the farmers and the press educational literature on the subject of rural credits.

Section 18 of the original bill, providing for a savings department to receive time deposits, is stricken out.

A new provision is inserted authorizing the investment of postal savings bank deposits in federal farm loan bonds.

Senator Hollis, in his report accompanying the bill, says:

"The successful farmer becomes more of a business man each year. He must use more machinery, buy more fertilizer, and sow better seed. He must erect better buildings, raise better stock, and grow better crops. He must store his produce in order to sell in a high market. He must pay cash in order to buy cheap. If he wishes to keep his children on the farm, he must make his home attractive. All of this costs money. He must have ready cash.

"The farmer applies to the nearest bank for a loan and offers his farm as security. The banker makes excuses. He doesn't know the farmer; he doesn't know the value of his farm; he doesn't like to tie his demand deposits up in long-term loans; his commercial customers, who carry a substantial line of deposits, have the first claim. These excuses are well founded.

"There may be additional excuses not so genuine, such as the scarcity of money, unusual demands for loans, and the like. If the farmer gets a loan at all, he pays a high rate or he must be subject to foreclosure on short notice. He usually pays some one a large commission. He is subject frequently to substantial renewal fees; and he is sometimes compelled to pay taxes on the mortgage as well as on the land. In many parts of the country the farmer is charged exorbitant and inexcusable rates of interest, regardless of usury laws and a decent regard for human necessities. He has a real grievance here.

"But in spite of his grievance, the American farmer does not come to Con-

gress with a complaint. He does not ask the government to bestow on him the public money that all the people have contributed in taxes. He does not demand that the government become a banker in order to borrow money on bonds and loan the proceeds to him. He merely calls attention to the fact that farming has become a business demanding large amounts of capital; he points out the undoubted excellence of the security he offers; and he demands legislation that shall put in the power of those who are interested, and those who have money to invest, to extend to him the credit he requires. He desires the government to authorize a system of land banks which shall duplicate for him the facilities now commanded by men engaged in manufacturing, in transportation, and in commerce."

U. S. CAN HELP CANADA SAYS COLLEGE HEAD

Sir William Peterson, Principal
of McGill University, Talks to
Boston Boot and Shoe Club

"Canada is already making preparations for peace. Our main duty will be to increase every factor of production, and in this America may be asked to help if only with the capital which she possesses in such abundance," said Sir William Peterson, principal of McGill University, Montreal, at a dinner attended by 250 members of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club last night at the Hotel Somerset.

The guests included President Richard C. MacLaurin of Technology, President Lemuel H. Murlin of Boston University, Dr. David Snodden, commissioner of education; Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner of education; Dean Everett W. Lord of Boston University, Prof. Leon Campbell of Harvard, Rustom Rustumjee, editor of the Oriental Review.

"Americans should enlarge their horizon and refrain from statements that the war was brought on by the blundering diplomacy of old Europe. It was not due to any mistakes of diplomacy that the war was made possible and the facts of the outbreak have passed into history.

"The Germans have said that it was interest that brought England into the war. If England kept out she would have seen France crushed within three weeks and Russia in almost as short a time. Then England would have seen a naval base established within a few miles of her shores. True, it was interest that took England into the war, but it was interest dominated by honor. The case of Belgium was sufficient to bestow honor on any cause."

He said there are in active service 60,000 Canadians with as many more in camp in England and Canada, and that the call has gone forth for a force of 500,000. This, in proportion to the population of about 7,000,000, represents as strong an effort as has been made by any country, he said.

The vice-president of the club, Fred B. Rice, presided.

PRESIDENT SIGNS FIRST DEFENSE BILLS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson signed the first of the national defense bills Wednesday. One increases the entrance class at the Naval Academy by 300 cadets and the other makes immediately available \$500,000 for facilities for building warships at the Mare Island navy yard and \$100,000 for like improvements at the New York navy yard.

Committee bills to increase the regular army to between 160,000 and 200,000 men, and proposing a definite scheme for federalization of the national guard under a militia pay act, probably will be before both houses of Congress within three weeks. A building program for the navy, however, will not be ready before May, although Chairman Padgett of the House committee urged the members Wednesday to speed up examination of witnesses.

The naval committee worked again Wednesday with the problem of submarines. Rear Admiral Grant, chief of the flotillas, outlined further his plan to establish submarine shore bases along the coasts and repeated his statement that 183 underwater boats, with 30 reserve craft, were needed. He said American submarine builders, public and private, could produce 48 of the 800-ton boats he recommended within 12 months.

Representative Callaway questioned the admiral as to the relative strength of the American navy among those of the world. Admiral Grant said he believed the German, as well as the British navy was considerably stronger.

"There is today," he said, "one power that has enough navy to land on our coast even if we had the 183 submarines and our present fleet."

"And only one!" interjected Representative Kelly.

"I think only one," agreed Admiral Grant.

"And you think it would not be necessary to build a navy as large as that power?" asked Representative Callaway.

The admiral assented, and to Representative Callaway's demand to know why he thought so said:

"The relations between the countries are pretty close. My personal impression is there never will be a war between this country and the power I have in mind."

DEMANDS OF MEN CRITICIZED

Before the Harvard Graduate Society at Phillips Brooks house, Cambridge, last night, James O. Fagan, the Boston & Maine trolleyman who writes stories of railroad life, said that a change from a ten to an eight-hour day would "play havoc with the physical and economic, as well as the financial, situation of every railroad in the country."

CANADA TAKES STEPS TO CHECK ALIENS' PLAN

Evidence of German Campaign
of Intimidation in the Dom-
inion Admitted—Government
Denounces Disloyal Acts

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—The government is now convinced that there is in progress in Canada a German campaign of intimidation and destruction, and a definite warning was issued in Parliament Wednesday that treasonable utterances and acts of violence would result in vigorous action.

Gen. Sir Samuel Hughes made a statement regarding the raiding of a German hall in Berlin, Ont., Tuesday night by soldiers, the destruction of German flags displayed there, and the carrying away of a bust of the Kaiser. He said the people in the locality had been "exasperated by the language and action of a Lutheran clergyman, an American citizen named Capper, and a German-born Canadian subject named Asmusson who, whether with good or bad intent, have been semi-apologists for German atrocities and Kaiserism."

"Alien enemies," said General Hughes, "have been treated by the government in the most tolerant and lenient manner, but utterances and conduct that even indirectly encourage sedition, treason, or disloyalty will not be tolerated."

The case of Capper is under consideration by the government. He cannot be deported as he has been in the country three years.

Meanwhile it is stated that the justice department will send Gen. Sir William Otter to Berlin to take charge of the situation there until quiet has been restored. General Otter is in charge of the internment camps for alien enemies throughout the Dominion.

Sir Robert Borden announced to the House that the American Club of Toronto had been destroyed and that the government would take steps to get a full report on the matter.

Colonel Sherwood, head of the Dominion secret service, has his men already working on the case. Captain Minard, president of the club, who was injured, was formerly president of the Intercolonial Club of Boston. The club has been active in organizing the American-Canadian regiment for service in Europe.

TORONTO GIVES PROMPTLY TO PATRIOTIC FUND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

TORONTO, Ont.—Owing to the great increase of enlistment over what was expected and the consequent heavier drain on the Canadian patriotic fund it was found necessary to appeal for further subscriptions last month. The operation of the fund had so commended itself to the people of the city, that almost two and a half million dollars was subscribed in four days. This entire amount is not available for Toronto and this locality, as it is necessary for the larger and more wealthy sections to give to the relief of those which are not so well situated financially and where the enlistment has been unusually great, as is the case with some of the northwest provinces, where a very large part of the eligible manhood has joined the ranks.

This fund was created by act of Parliament "for the assistance of dependents of soldiers in need." As the pay of soldiers is not as much as men usually earn in civil life, many of the dependents of men enlisting would find their means of livelihood insufficient were it not for this aid. In fact, without it, in a great many cases, it would be impossible for men to enlist. The fund is very largely used to assist families where there are several small children or mothers whose sons have enlisted. It is not run on hard and fast lines, each case being considered by a committee of business men and the grant determined in accordance with the needs of the case.

MUNITION DELIVERY ESTIMATE ISSUED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American made war munitions now are pouring into Europe at the rate of nearly \$2,000,000 worth daily, with the figures swelling rapidly as production increases. For a long time after the war began shipment were negligible, and not until the middle of 1915 did the millions of dollars' worth of war materials contracted for begin to move in considerable quantities.

Estimates made at the department of commerce Wednesday put total munition shipments since Europe began to purchase for the present war close to \$250,000,000. At the rate shipments are going now the next four months would see this total doubled even if production remained at a standstill, but production is declared to be growing faster now than at any time since American manufacturers began conversion of their plants into munition factories. A great part of the munitions output has been in the form of high explosive shells.

SENATOR LODGE TO SPEAK

LYNN, Mass.—The annual dinner of the Lynn Republican Club is to be held on March 16 when United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will be the guest of honor.

CANADA REVENUE PLAN VIEWED BY RAILWAY HEAD

Lord Shaughnessy Says Taxation
Plan Is Feasible and Points
Some Alterations Advisable

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MONTREAL, Quebec—The following statement was issued Wednesday by Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway:

"The war has, as we all know, added and will for some time continue to add important financial burdens to those the country was already carrying, and the minister of finance is compelled to resort to drastic methods of taxation for the purpose of meeting the situation."

"The measure now before the House would appear to be about the most feasible means of providing the additional revenue required but it strikes me that it has some features requiring elucidation and that Sir Thomas White would be inclined to amend before the bill becomes law. It may be pointed out that if the amount paid up on its capital stock is to be determined by the share capital actually issued as fully paid, some of our Canadian companies, although making large profits just now, will save oceans of water between their net revenue and the proposed tax, while others, like the Canadian Pacific, for instance, have outstanding capital stock less in amount than the money actually paid for it without reference to appropriations from revenue for capital expenditures.

"Every good citizen and reasonable man will loyally stand back of the finance minister in the adoption of the plan of taxation that may finally be considered best in the circumstances, but in return the people of the country will demand probably more emphatically than ever before that expenditures in connection with war shall be without wastefulness or extravagance, and that the minister of finance with his colleagues shall see that the country's money is neither pilfered nor squandered."

MR. PEARY NAMES COMMITTEE ON AERO PATROL

Defense System Proposed for At-
lantic and Pacific Coasts and
the Great Lakes Section

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, who has been authorized by the Aero Club of America to appoint a committee to formulate working plans for an aero coast patrol system for the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and Great lakes, has notified the board of governors of the Aero club that the following gentlemen have accepted membership on the central committee, which is to have its headquarters in Washington:

United States Senator Charles F. Johnson of Maine, member of the committee on coast defense and naval affairs, who was active in the movement which resulted in Portland raising \$10,000 for the first station of the aero coast patrol system; United States Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, member of the committee on military affairs and coast defenses; Congressman Julius Kahn of California, member of committee on military affairs, who is interested in establishing a chain of aero coast defense stations on the Pacific coast; Byron R. Newton, assistant secretary of the United States treasury, head of the coast guard and life saving service; E. Lester Jones, superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey; Prof. H. C. Frankford, chief forecaster, United States weather bureau; John Hays Hammond, Jr., inventor of the wireless controlled torpedo and other revolutionary inventions, and originator of the aero coast patrol idea; Emerson McMillan, the New York banker, who fostered the development of the aero coast patrol system and the national aeroplane fund in the past six months by offering to add \$100 to every \$900 raised, up to \$500,000.

The presidents of the 27 aero clubs affiliated with the Aero Club of America are also appointed members of this committee.

President Wilson, Secretary Daniels and Secretary Garrison approved this plan as soon as it was proposed.

While every effort will be concentrated first on establishing a chain of aero coast patrol stations along the Atlantic coast and the Pacific coast and on the Great lakes, at intervals of 100 miles from each other, stations are to be established also in the interior, so as to interconnect the East to the West, the North with the South, every militia center becoming an aero patrol station. In case of danger a station on one of the seaboard can instantly advise the entire country.

Each of these sections and stations will be equipped with a seaplane. Each of these machines would carry a driver and an observer and be equipped with light wireless apparatus, powerful glasses and a sensitive microphone.

BLACKMAR CLUB ELECTS

The Blackmar Club, composed of members of the G. A. R. and affiliated societies, held its eleventh annual reunion at the Hotel Vendome last night. The guest of honor was Miss Fannie T. Hazen of Cambridge. These officers were elected: Col. J. Payson Bradley of Boston, president; Mrs. Nellie Libby of Lynn, senior vice-president; Mrs. Mary Allen of Brookline, junior vice-president; Mrs. Fannie E. L. Palmer of Medford, secretary; C. Norcross of Brookline, treasurer.

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CANADA'S NEED OF IMPROVED ROADS

MONTREAL, Que.—Of the 2000 delegates who will attend the third Canadian and international roads congress at Sonnet Park, says the Star, over 500 will represent the different agricultural organizations in the Province of Quebec. The relative importance of good roads to the agricultural industry will then be emphasized.

As the greater portion of the roads throughout the Dominion are natural roads, made of either earth, sand or clay, and as it is over these that most of the produce from the farms has to be drawn to the railways, the question of the best method of maintaining these natural roads is very important. The split-log drag and other means of leveling will be discussed.

SEED POTATOES IN DEMAND

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Shortage of potato seed throughout the country will have an appreciable effect upon the production of that crop this year, in the opinion of Prof. Charles E. Noll, of the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Professor Noll thinks the acreage planted will be below the average because the growers will have to pay more for their seed. He believes, however, that seed potatoes will be obtainable providing the farmers are willing to meet the increased cost of the seed.

LIVESTOCK GAIN IN TEXAS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The value of Texas livestock on Jan. 1, last, amounted to \$438,170,000, based upon estimates and reports made to the United States department of agriculture. This is a gain of \$123,288,000 compared with the values taken on Jan. 1, 1915.

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CANADA PREPARES TO REJECT FREE WHEAT PROPOSALS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

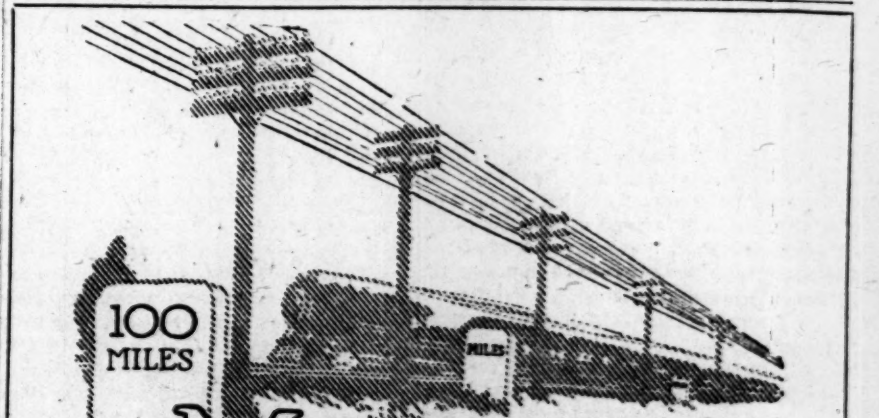
OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Thomas White asked Parliament Wednesday to negative the resolution calling for acceptance of the offer in the Underwood tariff which would make free the interchange of wheat, wheat products and potatoes between the United States and Canada.

He stated that no advantage to accrue to Canada by this arrangement had been shown; that if there was any advantage, it was of such a minor character as not to justify the Dominion's departure from its traditional policy of refusing to interlock its tariff with that

of a foreign country; that free wheat and an imperial preference were incompatible and Canada should not make any fiscal arrangements with foreign countries until the empire's tariff policy was settled, which would be after the war.

K. OF P. COMPANIES INSTALL

Faulkner, Boston and Roosevelt companies of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, held a joint installation and dinner at the Crawford House last night. Col. Carleton D. Hutchinson, president, and the guests and after-dinner speakers included Col. F. V. Gilson of Fitchburg, Col. R. H. Hall of Boston and Col. Richard R. Skane of Somerville, the installing officers and Maj. Jarvey H. Pond of the first battalion, Dorchester, and Capt. W. H. Rowe of Cambridge company 25, of Cambridge.



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MINIMUM WAGE LAW CRITICIZED BY JOHN N. COLE

Former Speaker of House and Chairman of Industrial Development Board Appears Before Special Committee

The general lack of interest in the proposed consolidation and reorganization of state commissions was noticeable today by its absence. Heretofore it has been difficult at times to find either speakers or listeners, but today the largest hearing room in the State House was filled to overflowing with persons interested in the reorganization of the industrial accident board, the state board of labor and industries and the minimum wage commission. Discussion of the activities and powers of the last named board took up practically the entire time of the special committee at the morning session.

John N. Cole, chairman of the Boston industrial development board, criticized the legislatures of past years for continued harassing of business, declaring that in 10 years there has been no effort whatever to encourage business in this state, while nearly 300 restrictive measures have been passed. The minimum wage law, he said, was the culmination of this long line of interference with industry.

He told the committee that statistics show that while general industry is on the increase in Massachusetts, there are certain industries in which there recently has been a steady decline. In the past three years, 38 industries in Boston show a decline aggregating \$3,300,000. He said that 30 years ago the aggregate cost to the commonwealth of its oversight of the relations between employers and employee was \$116,000; last year it was \$1,300,000.

Coming then to a discussion of the minimum wage law and its effects, he said there can be no doubt that the minimum wage decree, if accepted by the retail stores, will so increase their cost of doing business, and ultimately the cost of their goods, to such an extent that next year the mail order houses will sell in this state goods to the value of from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000 more than ever before. Last year they sold \$26,000,000 worth of goods in New England, and more than half of it came to Massachusetts.

In the brush industry the effect of the commission's decree has been marked, he said; at least one brush factory in Connecticut is running 65 to 70 hours per week, turning out war orders, but because of the increase in the cost of doing business not a single brush factory in Massachusetts has been able to get a war order. Under such conditions, it is only a question of time when Massachusetts manufacturers will decide that their interests require them to move over into Connecticut or some other state to escape the minimum wage law.

As for the candy industry, the commission's decree can have but one effect, he said. The increase in the cost of labor will mean that the manufacturers will install machines, and one machine usually will do the work of six girls; these employees will be turned out of their employment, obliged to look for something else to do.

Asked if he would favor complete repeal of the law Mr. Cole replied that if the work of the commission cannot be done in any other way than that now being followed, he would emphatically favor repeal.

In answer to a proposal that possibly the school curriculum might be changed in order to give better opportunities for education for those who at present cannot earn the minimum wage, Mr. Cole said the great danger of today is that there will be too much education. "When you have a boy who would make a first-class carpenter, you are wasting your time if you try to make a poor lawyer out of him," he said.

Miss Margaret M. Fitzgerald, a member of the retail store wage board, was then permitted to speak at the request of Prof. Holcombe, although Senator Hays, chairman of the committee, explained that the opposition must appear later, even though an exception was made in the case of Miss Fitzgerald.

The latter denied all of the statements that have been made regarding the effect of the minimum wage on the industry. She said that it had nothing whatever to do with discharges from the employ of storekeepers.

"If the minimum wage had gone into effect on Oct. 1 instead of Jan. 1," Miss Fitzgerald said, "nobody would have heard anything about the number of girls who were discharged."

She went on to explain that every year, immediately after the holidays, hundreds of girls are laid off in the department stores. These girls are hired again in March for special sales of one kind or another, but generally there is a period of from six weeks to two months when they are idle.

She devoted a short time to Mr. Cole's statement that the minimum wage law interfered with the opportunities of apprentices, denying the accuracy of the former's information. A girl from 14 years of age to 17, she said, may enter the employ of a retail storekeeper for \$5 a week, and from 17 to 18 years she is to be paid \$6 a week. Thereafter, providing she has had a year's experience, she must receive \$8.50 a week.

AERO CLUBS JOIN SANTIAGO MEET

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) SANTIAGO, Chile—Acceptances of invitations to participate in the Pan-American aeronautical congress, which is to be held here in March, have been received from the Aero Club of Argentina and Brazil.

S. L. WHIPPLE SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF MR. BRANDEIS

(Continued from page one)

think Mr. Brandeis probably takes some delight in smashing traditions of the bar, which the more conservative reverse (and some of which I must say I think ought to be smashed.)

Mr. Whipple's testimony was something of a surprise, as he was expected to bring out facts detrimental to the pro-Brandeis side. He also commended Mr. Brandeis for his "championship of the lowly," and his free public services and marked ability.

As counsel opposed to Mr. Brandeis in the Warren will case and the Lennox bankruptcy case, he completely exonerated Mr. Brandeis of any wrong motives.

Moorfield Storey of Boston discussed the New England and New Haven cases, saying he believed Mr. Brandeis was employed to wreck the New England road. As counsel in the Warren case, he, too, exonerated Mr. Brandeis.

When the subcommittee met today Senator Works, a member of the judiciary committee, was sitting instead of Senator Clarke, who has left the city. Senator Works is understood to be opposed to Mr. Brandeis.

Moorfield Storey took the stand and said he was formerly counsel for the New England road.

"Do you know anything about the charge made by Mr. Barron, that Mr. Brandeis was hired to help wreck the New England road?" asked Chairman Chilton.

"I think that is true," said Mr. Storey, and he proceeded to relate as circumstances in substantiation how Mr. Brandeis had brought a series of 10 suits aimed to stop the financial operations of the New England road.

Some outside influence was brought into the suit working under cover, he said, and persistently worked to injure the New England road, with the result that the road went into a receivership. Mr. Brandeis refused, he said, to disclose the identity of his clients, showing that he knew what he was doing, the inference being that Mr. Brandeis was employed by the New Haven for the purpose of destroying a competing line.

He submitted some written testimony. Referring to Mr. Brandeis' appearance before the Massachusetts Legislature in the New Haven investigation, Mr. Storey said, it was surmised that Mr. Brandeis was retained by Colliers Weekly.

"Do you think he acted improperly?" asked the chairman.

"I think it improper for a lawyer to be afraid to disclose the truth as to his clients."

"Suppose he was representing the magazine—what of it?" asked Senator Walsh.

"If he had announced that he was paid by Colliers Weekly, I think the committee would not have heard him."

"But Mr. Fox comes here and announces that he is employed by certain persons to oppose Mr. Brandeis' confirmation and this committee consents," said Senator Walsh.

"It is not for me to criticize this committee," said Mr. Storey.

"Is it your opinion that Mr. Brandeis was employed to wreck the New Haven road when the newspaper attacks on the New Haven began?" asked Senator Walsh.

"It is not."

"What is the opinion of the bar as to Mr. Brandeis?"

"That he is an able lawyer, energetic, not scrupulous and not to be trusted."

"How long have you known him?"

"Since 1877."

"To what extent," asked Senator Walsh, "do you think this unfavorable opinion, may be caused by the fact that Mr. Brandeis has taken a position antagonistic to interests so powerful in Boston?"

"I think his reputation was established before that."

Senator Works asked Mr. Storey to name some members of the Boston bar entertaining this opinion. Mr. Storey took the recent memorial opposing Mr. Brandeis' confirmation, signed by 54 of them, and explained the business connection of each one on the list headed by President Lowell of Harvard.

"How many lawyers are there in Boston?" asked Senator Fletcher.

"I could only guess—a great many."

"I gather that the young men are for Mr. Brandeis and the others against him," said Senator Walsh.

"No, those who know him, I think are against him and those who don't know him are for him."

Mr. Storey said many were opposed to Mr. Brandeis who did not want openly to say so. "It is most disagreeable for me to be here doing what I am doing today."

Having stated that he was counsel for Fisk Warren in the Warren will case, Mr. Storey related the story of the case.

"Mr. Fisk Warren was interested in a way in both sides of the case. I did not notice anything in the entire case in which S. D. Warren or Mr. Brandeis either, as I said, or that reflected on either. The newspapers, in announcing the payment in final settlement was for damages, were erroneous—the money was solely in payment for Mr. Edward Warren's share in the property, for value received."

"You were once an overseer of Harvard?" asked Mr. Anderson.

"Yes. For 29 years."

"You remember Mr. Brandeis having been appointed year after year on the visiting committee of Harvard law school, with eminent judges and others?"

"Yes."

"You are aware," asked Senator Walsh, "that the faculty of Harvard law school has endorsed the nomination of Mr. Brandeis? How do you reconcile this with the opinion of the Boston bar?"

"These professors don't know him, I think. He has been interested in the school and helped it."

Mr. Storey was then excused and Senator

man L. Whipple of Boston took the stand.

Mr. Anderson said Mr. Whipple was recognized as one of the first half dozen trial lawyers in New England, and he came not voluntarily but at the request of the committee.

On Mr. Anderson's request he read to the committee a statement he gave to the press, praising Mr. Brandeis, the day the nomination was announced. The statement called Mr. Brandeis able, high-minded, unselfish and very desirable as a supreme court justice.

As counsel for plaintiffs in the Warren will case, Mr. Whipple said he agreed substantially with the facts as cited by Hollis R. Bailey, Tuesday.

"I am convinced that the original contract, under the circumstances, in that it gave S. D. Warren more than he should have had, involved a breach of trust. A trustee should not have opportunity for private profit. But I do not with Mr. Bailey in believing that Mr. Brandeis intentionally drew up the agreement to give S. D. Warren undue advantage. I think he was perhaps careless, but the thought of fraud never entered his mind."

"I think there was a legal wrong but no reprehensible motive with either S. D. Warren or Mr. Brandeis."

"Is Mr. Brandeis' law firm regarded as highly reputable?"

"I think it is so regarded."

"In fact, some of Harvard's prize law students seek to enter their office?"

"Yes."

"You recommended a member of the firm to the Governor for appointment to a high court?"

"I did."

Mr. Anderson then passed to the Lennox case, in which Mr. Whipple was counsel.

Mr. Whipple introduced correspondence between himself and Mr. Brandeis to show that there was misunderstanding between Mr. Brandeis and James T. Lennox as to whether Mr. Brandeis had agreed to take his side of the case.

Mr. Brandeis said he had never so agreed, saying that he had agreed to act for all the heirs in trying to settle the matter, if the heirs could all agree.

"I would not accept a case against a man who had previously given me his confidence," said Mr. Whipple. "It would give me an unfair advantage in his cross-examination. But that is a question of propriety which each man must settle for himself."

"If your statement of the matter is correct, the court might have acted and prevented the appearance of Mr. Brandeis in the case," said Senator Works.

"I did not raise that point," said Mr. Whipple, "because I was convinced that there was a misunderstanding and that Mr. Brandeis had no wrong intent. I think Mr. Brandeis was absorbed in trying to settle this estate properly—as a problem of distinction—and rather overlooked some of the more human interests; that he owed a broader and larger duty to all the interests concerned, than to Mr. James Lennox's troubles. I was convinced that the mercenary motive did not exist."

Mr. Whipple insisted, in response to questions asked by Senator Works inferring that Mr. Brandeis did wrong in taking the creditor side of the Lennox case, that it was purely a matter of taste.

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NATION-WIDE FEDERAL MILK INQUIRY OPENS

At the federal building in Boston the interstate commerce commission held its first hearing today in the nation-wide investigation recently ordered into the rates being charged by railroads for transportation of milk and cream from the producers to the distributing centers. The Boston hearings, which are expected to extend over at least one week, are being presided over by C. C. McChord, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, and are to cover solely the rates charged by the New England carriers.

More than 200 people were present when the hearings started today in the United States district court room. Appearances were entered for about 40 associations and individuals, including railroads, farmers, granges, dairymen's associations, chambers of commerce, and the commonwealth of Massachusetts. After appearances had been entered recess was taken to give both sides an opportunity to determine what procedure would be followed in presenting the case.

At the opening of the hearing Chairman McChord made a statement concerning the scope of the investigation. He said:

"This investigation was ordered as a result of several complaints made by shippers to the commission concerning the rates and practices for the interstate transportation of milk and cream in New England and as the instance of a request of the public service commission of Massachusetts that in connection with these complaints a full investigation of the matter be undertaken."

At the conclusion of Atty. Charles S. Pierce's argument this morning several telegrams were offered by Carl K. Gartner of the legal department of the interstate commerce commission, which were from persons unable to attend the hearing. In the telegrams they protested to the commission against these rates becoming effective.

Two amendments were filed by William A. Graustein for Ida S. Graustein, one of the petitioners. These amendments were on the original petitions of Ida S. Graustein and other Boston milk dealers on which the interstate commerce commission suspended the rate of the Boston & Maine railroad.

Henry L. Hall, milk agent for the Boston & Maine, was the first witness called at the opening of the afternoon session. He testified in regard to the road's method of operation in handling the cans at the stations.

ECONOMY URGED IN THE NATION'S EXPENDITURES

(Continued from page one)

countries, such as Germany, France and Austria, the cost of a large proportion of river improvements is met in part by local communities and in part by the central government. It is perfectly manifest that we were to adopt such a procedure, many of the unwise improvements which we have made in the past would never have been demanded by the localities interested.

"Unfortunately it is true that a great part of the work which has been done by the national government in the question of internal improvements has been conducted on most unbusinesslike lines. The most glaring instances of this are to be found in illustrations of our piecemeal appropriations for river and harbor improvements. Projects which are estimated to cost \$1,000,000 are appropriated for in the sum of \$100,000 a year, and the work is spread out over a period of 10 years or more. A single lock in the Columbia river in Oregon, for example, was some 25 years in process of construction. The improvement of Bayou Plaquemine was begun in 1887 and was not completed for 20 years, the cost being approximately \$1,740,000. There are many practical objections to conducting work upon this basis.

"These piecemeal appropriations add greatly to the cost of the work and place a premium upon waste and extravagance. If locks and dams are to be constructed, or, indeed, if any work is to be undertaken, it is desirable to gather a plant of considerable size and provide for its completion as promptly and as economically as possible. The amount of extra cost, by reason of such a method of appropriation as I have pointed out, conservatively averages 20 per cent. The conditions which I have proposed as applying to river and harbor improvements seem equally true of most forms of government endeavor, especially when applied to internal improvements. Few, if any, of our larger works have ever been prosecuted at a rate sufficiently rapid to realize full efficiency and economy."

"There is no practical reason why work undertaken by the government should not be done as efficiently and as economically as that done by private corporations or individuals engaged in industrial enterprises. I am unwilling to admit that a democratic form of government cannot be efficient. The demand for internal improvements is constantly increasing, and with it we must develop an insistence that the money of the government shall not be dissipated either upon projects which are not entirely necessary or by extravagant and inefficient methods of organization."

SUFFOLK FIVE-CENT FARE URGED

Representative John J. O'Brien of Chelsea and former Representative Andrew A. Cassasa of Revere, appeared before the legislative committee on street railways today in favor of a bill which would provide for a five-cent street railway fare in Suffolk county, and none to exceed five cents. Mr. Cassasa argued that the only two communities that would be affected by this measure would be the cities of Chelsea and Revere.

STATE CREDIT TO B. & M. ARGUED AS NECESSARY

(Continued from page one)

mon stock pays a \$5 assessment, only \$2,000,000 would be raised, and the management of the road says it needs \$20,000,000. The \$5 assessment is merely an attempt to induce the stockholders to admit the assessability of their stock. The stockholders will ultimately be asked to pay \$40 a share, and possibly \$80 a share, Mr. Crocker said.

Senator Hobbs presided. Asa P. French, senior counsel for the minority stockholders, said that three solutions of the Boston & Maine situation have been mentioned. "The attempt to reorganize under legislative authority has thus far proved futile," he said, "and even if it were as certain as it is improbable that New Hampshire will fall into line with Massachusetts and Maine, the bill enacted by our Legislature is obviously a vulnerable one from many points of view and invites litigation which could be definitely terminated only by a judgment of the supreme court of the United States after long delay."

A receivership would be a catastrophe disastrous to the commonwealth and to New England, he declared.

"The third plan embodied in House bill 683 of the current session, provides for the lending of the faith and credit of the commonwealth to any railroad incorporated here, for the purpose of funding its unfunded debts; the supreme court having first determined that the financial situation of such railroad entitles it to such relief."

Precedent for state aid under such circumstances has been recognized repeatedly in Massachusetts, said, Mr. French, arguing that this legislation is the only solution which, applied to the Boston & Maine, is likely to afford any relief, and is the "best means by which the road can be economically and promptly rehabilitated, and stockholders and the public protected against selfish interests."

Senator Hobbs remarked that the bill would be much easier to handle if it had been made specific rather than general; applying only to the Boston & Maine railroad.

Other counsel who appeared were Conrad W. Crocker, junior counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association, George A. Mansfield, counsel for one of the minority stockholders, and Francis V. Streeter. Mr. Streeter said:

"The proposed assessment reorganization plan is obviously inoperative without the consent of the state of New Hampshire. The New Hampshire Legislature, after prolonged consideration, emphatically withheld its approval of this 'melting pot' reorganization scheme. The Concord & Montreal railroad, one of the principal leased lines in New Hampshire, has recently repudiated 'assessment reorganization' by an almost unanimous stock vote."

"Former Chief Justice Knowlton, the chairman of the board of New Haven trustees, recently expressed the opinion that the above cited attitude of the leased lines negatives any possibility that an assessment reorganization can be effected in the near future under legislative authority."

"The excessive leased line rental contention that has been advanced by the New Haven trustees as an argument in favor of the proposed reorganization, is not supported by the record facts in this connection. The average leased line rental charge is only 4.29 per cent, and the total annual disbursement for rental charges has only increased \$405,000 in the last 10 years."

"Answering the argument that this railroad is now unable to fund its outstanding unfunded debt, and that therefore an assessment reorganization is the one unavoidable alternative of a receivership, it is submitted that present conditions in Boston & Maine do not confirm or in any way justify such an allegation. The physical value of this railroad has substantially appreciated within the past few years. Its floating debt has been reduced from \$27,000,000 to approximately \$13,500,000. A decided recuperation in earning power has entirely wiped out the June 30, 1914, deficit of over \$2,000,000."

"Gross operating revenue for the 1915 calendar year was better than normal, and net operating revenue for this period showed a gain over 1912 figures of approximately \$1,500,000."

"During the 1915 calendar year, the road earned a surplus after all fixed charges equivalent to a dividend of 4.02 per cent upon its common stock, and during the last 16 months, it has earned a surplus after all fixed charges of over \$4,000,000. It now has in its treasury approximately \$4,500,000 in cash, and it is estimated that this cash reserve will reach a total of approximately \$5,000,000 on March 1, next."

"Notwithstanding the above cited rehabilitation from the standpoint of both gross and net earnings, the common stock of the company is still quoted at an abnormally low level. A comparison between present quotations and those of four years ago clearly indicated the militant activity of some subtle financial agency in antagonism to Boston & Maine values."

"On Jan. 28, 1912, on an earning showing for the preceding year that was somewhat less favorable than present figures, Boston & Maine common was quoted at 95. On Jan. 20, 1916, it was quoted at 35 in the Boston market."

"In the light of recent earnings, this road is entitled to reasonable credit from bankers in the treatment of its outstanding unfunded debt."

"Note obligations that have four times been renewed under most disadvantageous conditions should now be susceptible of further extension upon reasonable investment terms. The New Haven trustees have not as yet manifested any disposition to seek either

B. Altman & Co

Boys' Washable Suits

(in the new Section on the Second Floor)

Quaint originations in Suits for Little Boys are a special feature, much thought and skill being devoted to the production of unusual styles possessing the individual touch of artistry that infallibly appeals to parents of cultured tastes.

An attractive selection of little Suits, in a diversity of styles and washable fabrics, is shown in the stock at \$1.90, 2.50, 3.75 to 10.00.

Silk Pongee Suits, in a new, distinctive model, introducing accoutrements of color, are shown at \$10.00.

Special orders will be accepted for Little Boys' Suits designed from individual ideas. Samples of materials, with prices, may be obtained upon request.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

an extension of the above obligations in their present form, or the permanent funding of the same upon any basis whatsoever.

"The New Haven trustees have on

BULLETINS TELL OF ADVERTISING IMPROVEMENTS

Associated Clubs' Vigilance Committee Gives News of Progress in Milwaukee, Kansas City, Kentucky and Other States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A news bulletin, issued at frequent intervals, is a new work undertaken by the national vigilance committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. The bulletin gives happenings of interest to advertisers who are insisting on truthful advertising. There is this from Milwaukee:

"The vigilance committee of the Milwaukee Advertisers' Club, which has been getting excellent results for advertisers in its community, . . . reports 503 cases investigated, with only four prosecutions found necessary to accomplish the results desired. . . . Ninety-eight cases investigated showed that suspicions of misleading advertising were unjustified. In most of the other cases handled, cooperation with the better advertising movement was secured by persuasive and educational methods."

The city of Lexington, Ky., has passed the Printers' Ink model advertising statute, which was recently described in The Christian Science Monitor. A movement is under way to cause the Legislature to act on behalf of clean advertising.

Recently the city council of Cairo, Ill., enacted the model statute, with modifications, as a city ordinance.

The enactment of this statute as the advertising law of Virginia is being actively urged by the Richmond, Va., Advertising Club. Legislation of a similar constructive character is also being advanced in Texas and Georgia, while South Carolina, too, is becoming interested. The model statute is the one on which the Boston Chamber of Commerce reported favorably.

Commendation for the campaign against objectionable advertising is found in the recent report of Postmaster-General Burleson.

Representative Adamson, of Georgia, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, has prepared a bill against fraudulent advertising.

The board of commerce of Erie, Pa., has created a vigilance committee to receive weekly information concerning advertising alleged to be misleading or fraudulent. There will be investigation, before prosecution. This plan is being followed also in Washington, D. C.

The cooperation of newspapers and advertisers with the truth-in-advertising movement is shown in the results of a piano sale case recently investigated in San Francisco. The merchant was not aware of a law prohibiting misstatements, and was willing to correct his ways. Credit for publicity is given to two San Francisco newspapers.

Success has attended the first three months' efforts of the associated vigilance committee of Iowa under the leadership of T. W. LeQuatte, chairman, and T. E. Shufelt, secretary.

At its meeting in Chicago, the Standard Farm Paper Association adopted a resolution endorsing truth in advertising, saying specifically: "We pledge our loyal support to the officers of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in their effort constructively to build up advertising."

The Silk Association of America, continues the bulletin, has called public attention to misbranding, and has filed a bill of information with the federal trade commission alleging unfair methods of competition by the deceptive use of the term "silk" in the labels on products which are imitations of silk.

A decided change has been noted in the advertising of Kansas City merchants following the activities of the vigilance committee there on behalf of better advertising. Beginning Jan. 1, many stores in Kansas City changed their advertising policy altogether. One store, a women's ready-to-wear shop, eliminated comparative prices; a tailoring establishment advertised its January sale "Prices reduced—only a slight reduction, however, but absolutely consistent with honest, high-class tailoring"; and many other concerns have declared that exaggerations and misleading statements will in future be eliminated from their store advertisements.

Of the 36 investigations made by the vigilance bureau of the Minneapolis Advertising Forum during the months of October, November and December, 1915, the statements suspected in 18 cases were found to be correct. In 16 cases where statements were found to be deceptive or misleading, either immediate corrections were obtained or future cooperation was promised by the advertiser.

At the annual convention of the National Shoe Retailers Association of America, in New York, in January, the association endorsed the better advertising campaign.

AWARDS MADE TO PELAGIC SEALERS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Total compensation of \$90,623 has been awarded to those affected by the Pelagic sealing treaty of 1911, says a special to the Toronto Mail and Empire in a judgment issued by Assistant Judge L. A. Audette of the exchequer court. In all 1903 claims were submitted to Commissioner Audette, who held hearings at Victoria, P.-I., Ottawa, and Sydney, the total amount claimed being some \$9,200,000.

COAL IS MINED SUCCESSFULLY IN ALASKA

Seldovia Operator Working Beds of Lignite and Finding Ready Sale for Product

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coal for commercial uses is being mined successfully, near Seldovia, Alaska, on Kachemak bay, according to a report just received by Secretary Lane from Anchorage, the southeastern terminus of the government-built Alaskan railroad.

Under restrictions of the law and of the regulations established by Secretary Lane, a permit was granted last April to John A. Herbert of Seldovia to mine coal in the area of the Chugach national forest. The land contains two workable beds of lignite, but is unclaimed and unoccupied for any purpose. Herbert began operations on May 1, and since has built bunkers with a capacity of 500 tons, purchased scows for the transportation of the coal to Seldovia and run a drift to cut the vein of coal near the point of outcrop. His outlay was about \$8000. Up to Nov. 1, 1915, he had mined and marketed 700 tons of high-grade lignite, and he is continuing his operations during the winter.

The coal finds a ready sale at the salmon canneries and at Anchorage at prices ranging from \$2.50 a ton at the bunkers and \$3.50 at Seldovia to \$8 at Anchorage.

WOMEN HAVE A SPECIAL COURT IN LOS ANGELES

All the Officers of Justice Are Women, Hearings for Offenders Are Not Public and Clubs Give Aid to Probationers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The machinery of justice in this city has recently been augmented by a new court which has a number of features which make it different from judicial organizations of a kindred nature in the United States. It is called the women's court, and its purpose is to allow the trial of women offenders to be carried forward under the conditions of privacy and sympathy which will insure the greatest possible degree of justice to each offender brought before the bar. Cases which come before this new tribunal are such as were previously tried in the police courts of the city; and the surroundings in these courts and the class of cases which most frequently come up for trial are such as to provide the worst possible environment for first offenders.

The new court has been located in a building of its own at a considerable distance from the city jail, where the other police courts are located. All of the officers of justice are women. Mrs. Georgia Bullock acts as judge. Her findings are made in the form of recommendations to Police Judge Thomas P. White, who is the originator of the women's court and largely instrumental in its establishment. While Judge White will in most cases act upon the recommendation of Mrs. Bullock, he will also, when it is considered desirable, hear all the evidence in any given case.

One of the most interesting features of the court as it is now organized is the very active cooperation given it by a large number of the city's leading club and professional women who have accepted invitations to become members of a women's court committee. The purpose of this committee is to aid the officers of this court in giving practical and sympathetic help to all women who appear before it, either through the action of the law or through their voluntary endeavor to secure sympathetic advice and aid. About 20 of the city's most active women citizens constitute this committee. They serve in groups of three, each group attending one day's proceedings of the court, so that no one member of the committee is required to devote more than one day a week of her time to committee work.

The hearings of cases which come up before the court will not be open to the general public, so that any woman who is brought to trial has the utmost opportunity to tell her troubles in detail. The secretary and the probation officer are both women who have had considerable experience in dealing with unfortunate members of their sex.

The responsibility of the committee of women will not end with their services in hearing the cases on the court's calendar. They have also agreed to do everything in their power in their private capacity to assist in providing some way for the girls and women who are out on probation to be given employment or placed in homes, preferably somewhere in the city.

The cordial cooperation of Mayor C. E. Sebastian and Chief of Police Claire Snively have been accorded to the new court. Mrs. John Barton, a probation officer, has been appointed bailiff.

As a result of their experiences in connection with this court, which is now over a year old, the judges are seeking to create an industrial home for women. This home would be constructed on the cottage plan, each cottage to be in charge of a matron skilled in the care of derelict women. The inmates by doing work in the home would be made economically independent.

Among the members of the committee of women is Mrs. Estelle Lawton Lindsey, a member of the city council. Mrs. C. E. Sebastian, the wife of the mayor, is also a member.

PARTISANSHIP IS AGAIN AN ISSUE IN CALIFORNIA

Referendum Against Law for Affiliation Announcement in Booth—Supreme Court Orders Declaration at Registry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The series of legislative acts and referendum elections that has kept the election laws of the state in an uncertain and debatable condition for several months, but which was supposed to have been settled by a recent special session of the Legislature, is to be continued in another referendum election, petitions for which are now being prepared.

The origin of the various contests and the present status of the situation are briefly as follows:

Under the leadership of Governor Johnson the Legislature in 1913 passed several non-partisan acts designed to put the election of all state officials, who were not already elected in this manner, upon a strictly non-partisan basis. Against all of these acts but one, which provided for non-partisan registration of electors, the referendum was invoked by those who opposed the non-partisan policy, and was successful in defeating the measures. But the fact that the election law as it then stood, as a result of the referendum election, was self-contradictory in calling for partisan elections and non-partisan registration, caused Governor Johnson to call a special session of the Legislature about the first of this year, to straighten out the tangle. This Legislature so amended the election laws that there should be partisan registration and elections, in accordance with the will of the people as expressed at the referendum election, but the time of making the declaration of party affiliation of the elector was made at the time of election rather than at the time of registration.

Against this requirement—that the designation of party affiliation should be made at time of election rather than at the time of registration—considerable opposition arose; and when registration began recently for the coming primary elections, county clerks were in great perplexity as to whether they should record the party affiliation at the time of registration or not. While the law apparently did not allow partisan registration, many voters demanded it as their right, and some county clerks gave partisan registration. Some of them, however, did not do so.

It is against this provision of the law, that permits the voter to designate his party affiliation at the time of voting and receive a ballot of the party to which he says that he belongs, that petitions for a referendum are being drawn.

The supreme court of the state, however, has just rendered a decision to the effect that the county clerks must receive the party affiliation of voters at the time of registration.

The situation at the present time therefore is as follows: Two primary elections are approaching—the presidential primary in May and the regular August primary. At the presidential primary in May the law enacted by the recent special session of the Legislature, allowing party designation at the polls, will prevail as it took effect immediately upon passage, and if the approaching referendum against this measure is not successful, it will prevail at the August primary. For the supreme court decision only gives the voter the right to have his party affiliation designated at the time of registration if he so desires, while if he does not wish to state his party preference at that time he may do so at the time of election.

It is this provision of the administration's special session law, allowing the voter to state his party preference at the time of election and receive a ballot of that party, that those who are behind the coming referendum seek to have repealed. The reason given is that designation of party at the polls, rather than at registration, will make colonization and fraudulent voting easy.

If the referendum is successful the voting at the August primary will be on the basis of the registration now being taken, in accordance with the decision of the supreme court. That is, those who state their party preference at the time of registration will be allowed to receive only their respective party ballots at the primary.

The method of voting at the presidential primary and at the August primary if the referendum against the present law is unsuccessful, is as follows: Upon entering the election booth the voter writes his name and address and the name of the political party with which he intends to affiliate, upon the roster of voters. The voter then declares to the election officer in an audible tone of voice the party to which he belongs, and receives from the election officer the ballot of that party.

HARVESTING CROPS OF FENCE POSTS

HUTCHINSON, Kan.—Reno county is harvesting the fence post crop, says a Topeka Capital special. There are many big farms in this county, and two that are important enough to be termed plantations. On the Viles plantation, of 700 acres of catalpa trees, a big gang of choppers is at work making 100,000 fence posts to fill a contract. At the Yaggy plantation, where there are over 500 acres of catalpas, another crew is at work on a similar big order.

DEFENSE ROAD WOULD CIRCLE UNITED STATES

Congressman Stephens Outlines Advantages of National Highway He Proposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressman William D. Stephens of California has introduced a bill "to acquire, construct and maintain a national defense highway; to provide employment for citizens of the United States and to educate them physically and mentally for defense." Construction and maintenance are to begin and continue, under the authority of the President, by United States army engineer officers.

Mr. Stephens says the bill if adopted will provide a national highway circling the United States within its borders, and running strategically near the Atlantic, Pacific and gulf coasts, as well as the northern and southern boundary lines; a national highway, to be used in times of peace by automobiles, auto trucks and other vehicles for commercial and healthful purposes; a national highway extraordinarily useful when war threatens or we are attacked; a national highway, 10,000 miles long, that will give work at good wages for many years to at least 100,000 American citizens in good times and to several times that number in "hard times"; a national highway providing physical and mental drill for all manual and clerical employees—thus fitting hundreds of thousands of young men for national defense—and to be better heads of families.

The bill provides for the issue of bonds not to exceed \$100,000,000 to create a fund to be known as the national defense highway fund. The highway is to begin at Los Angeles, Cal., and go eastward through the states of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida to Jacksonville, Fla., thence northward through Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, to New York city; thence northward through the states of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine, to Portland, Me. Commencing again at New York, N. Y., thence westward through the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to Chicago, Ill.; thence northward through Wisconsin and Minnesota, to St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; thence westward through South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, to Seattle, Wash.; thence southward through Washington, Oregon, and California, via San Francisco and Los Angeles to San Diego, Cal.

TWO PENSION BILLS PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two pension bills passed the House Wednesday, proposing in all the addition of more than \$2,500,000 annually to pension expenditures. One would grant pensions to families of officers and enlisted men who served 90 days or more in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, either as regulars or volunteers during the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrection between April 21, 1898 and July 4, 1902. According to the House pension committee the prospect is that there will be 10,000 claims under this measure, requiring \$1,500,000 the first year with a slight increase each year for some years.

The other bill would give \$20 a month to those who served in Indian wars from 1865 to January, 1891, 90 days or more in actual campaign and who are 62 years or over, and would pay \$12 a month to widows of such soldiers.

EMPORIA MEETING TO HAVE SEED EXCHANGE

EMPORIA, Kan.—A new cooperative movement for farmers along the line of a seed exchange will have its beginning at the agricultural short course and rural life congress which will be held at the State normal school in Emporia Feb. 14 to 18, says the Topeka Capital.

Each farmer attending the congress has been asked to bring a sample of all seeds he may have for sale. These will be displayed along with the exhibitor's name and address and the price asked. This feature has been worked out by C. R. Phipps, head of the department of agriculture at the normal, and secretary of the fourth district farm congress, which is back of the week's meeting. Mr. Phipps is convinced that the seed exchange will meet a real need of the farmers and will at the same time widen the use of good home-grown seed which is given preference in most cases over the imported product.

FRANCE WILL PASS CERTIFIED HIDES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The department of state has recently obtained the release of a quantity of goatskins detained at Marseilles, France, en route from Aden to Boston. The American ambassador at Paris reports in connection with the matter that he is informed by the French foreign office that hereafter hides of other than French origin en route to the United States may be transhipped in French ports without special authorization, provided they are accompanied by through bills of lading or a certificate delivered by the American consul, as authority at the original point of departure, stating that the merchandise in question was declared to be destined for the United States in transit through France.

KANSAS DOORS OPEN TO WOMEN WISHING TO VOTE

Only Six Months' Time Required to Make Them Eligible to Cast a Ballot for President of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas happens to be the farthest eastern state that has given women the complete suffrage power. This year is one in which a President is to be elected and Kansas offers to any woman in the "benighted" east who desires to vote for President an opportunity to do so.

There will be no court or other proceedings. All that is necessary is to establish a residence and then walk up to the polls next November and vote. If desired, it might be possible for the women to help nominate some Kansas state officials and congressmen if they hurry along. Kansas has a primary election in August to nominate all state and congressional candidates of all parties. Any one eligible to vote at the general election in November is eligible to vote in the primary.

The Suffrage Congressional Union has already established offices in Kansas to conduct a campaign to see that the eight congressmen from Kansas are in favor of national suffrage, and the votes of the women in the primary might help in this campaign.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch of New York has already arranged to establish her residence in Lawrence during the summer, so that she will be eligible to vote for President and congressmen and state officers next fall. The only requirement is that Mrs. Blatch, or any other woman, should actually reside in Kansas six months and in a ward or precinct 30 days previous to the election. Residence does not mean actually staying in the town for the whole six months either. Anyone who comes to the state, being, of course, a citizen of the United States, previous to May 7 and picks out a domicile and announces, "This is my home," thereby becomes a citizen of Kansas and eligible to vote both at the primary and at the succeeding election. To avoid challenges, it might be necessary to have witnesses to the establishment of the residence the full six months ahead of the election.

And residence doesn't mean actually staying in the same town all the time, either. The residence, under the Kansas court rulings, means the place where a man or woman may ordinarily be found, where they reside when "at home," where they get their mail regularly and where their families reside. While the courts have looked with some disfavor upon hotels as residences, still continued residence in a hotel has been held to constitute the establishment of a residence. If the women could arrange to be in Kansas by March 1 and turn in a few items of personal property for taxation and have their names shown on the tax rolls at election time, there would not be the slightest question of their eligibility to vote. However, they may come to Kansas in April or early in May, spend a majority of the six months in Kansas, spend the summer months at their summer homes, and still be able to vote. May 6 is the last date on which residences may be established for the election next fall.

In a letter to Governor Capper, asking for the requirements for voting in Kansas, Mrs. Blatch said she believed that not less than 100 New York women would establish their residence in Kansas this year so they could vote for President next fall. The Governor has received inquiries from several women in Chicago, Boston and Washington.

SHIPPERS UPHOLD CENTRAL VERMONT BOAT LINE SERVICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Evidence in support of the application of the Central Vermont railway for permission to continue the operation of a line of steamships between New York and New London under the Panama canal act was presented here Wednesday before United States Interstate Commerce Justice Clemens by shippers living in New York and New England.

F. V. Chappell, chairman of the rivers, harbors and bridges commission of Connecticut, declared the railway company should not be deprived of control of the steamships of the Vermont Transportation Company. He joined with other witnesses in contending that separating the two corporations would be unfortunate because then unbroken shipments could not be made from the Central Vermont's territory.

Testimony was given to show that the services given by the Central Vermont had been uniformly good, and that, so far as witnesses knew, no effort had been made by the railroad to stifle competition. It was maintained that if steamships were operated independently freight rates would be higher.

RURAL TELEPHONE MEN MEET

FINDLAY, O.—Scott Whistler of Mt. Cory was elected president, and P. A. Kemmerer of Findlay vice president of the General Assembly of Mutual Telephone at a meeting held at Ottawa recently, says the Toledo Blade. Twenty-seven delegates were present from Putnam, Allen, Hancock, Delaware, Wyandot, Williams, Darke, Paulding and Fulton counties. It was found necessary to appoint a legislative committee to act in harmony with the state grange committee.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street NEW YORK 5th Avenue

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Specials for Friday and Saturday

Attention is directed to the greatly enlarged Men's Wear Department. 35th St. Entrance.

Fine Silk Shirts

5.25

An exceptional collection of rich colorings in a large variety of distinctive patterns. Made of Crepe or extra heavy quality Silk, with novelty satin stripes.

Madras Shirts

1.65

Fine quality Madras,—negligee and pleated styles, with laundered or soft cuffs; large range of desirable patterns.

Silk Scarfs

90c

Serviceable Silks and Satins made into large open-end four-in-hand ties. Large assortment of attractive patterns and colorings.

Silk Half Hose

75c

Black Silk Half Hose with lisle soles; reinforced heels, toes and soles.

BILLS PENDING ON GOVERNMENT WAR SUPPLIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Tillman has completed the series of bills, which, at Secretary Daniels' prompting, he has introduced for government ownership of war supplies. He has measures pending for: The purchase, erection or condemnation of an armor plate plant; enlargement of the government powder plant; construction of a munitions plant in connection with the armor plate factory; equipment of three navy yards to build battleships.

With these, Secretary Daniels hopes not only to bring about government ownership in two or three years—as soon as construction can be finished—but to prevent private companies from charging extra prices meantime.

TRAVEL BY TRAIL IN MINNEAPOLIS AND OVERLAND

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Aboriginal conditions prevail again in Minneapolis, says the Journal. In Indian days, before St. Anthony, now the university center of the city, has been thought of—travel was by trail. Paths worn by Indians' moccasins led to St. Anthony falls, the site of the future great city.

Today overland travel is again by trails, but in rubber-soled automobiles. For several years promoters of the Yellowstone trail labored to get the advantages of a route from Minneapolis to Yellowstone park before the public. This trail is now an accomplishment. It reaches from Plymouth rock to Puget sound, with Minneapolis as the chief intermediate breathing space.

Now, however, there are many trails—a whole crop of them. Trails running out of the city toward all compass points are being projected or built or are actually in use. Main traveled roads these are intended to be. Later, connecting lines will be built.

Not a small feature of this trail development is the state highway system in Minnesota—a line having been built now through Cook county from Duluth into the wooded wilderness of the north-eastern part of the state to connect at the border with the Canadian government road, somewhere near Port Arthur. This is to be a scenic line and promises to become popular.

GOV. WHITMAN FOR JUSTICE HUGHES

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Whitman emphatically declared this afternoon that he favored Justice Charles E. Hughes and no other as New York state's candidate for the presidency. His fellow delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention at Chicago are said to back Elihu Root for the honor. They include United States Senator Wadsworth, Frederick C. Tanner and Elton R. Brown.

ALFALFA PRIZES OFFERED

The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture yesterday announced prizes of \$250, \$150, \$100, \$75 and \$25 for the best acre of alfalfa planted in the state this year. Entries are to be made before Oct. 1 to Francis Henry Appleton, secretary, 50 Congress street. The prizes will be awarded in October, 1918. They will depend on general condition and appearance of the crop during the seasons of 1917-1918, and the total weight of field cured hay.

PATENT OFFICE REORGANIZATION BILL SIGNED

May No Longer Be Government Training School for Patent Lawyers—More Examiners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson on Feb. 15 signed the bill for a reorganization of the working force in the patent office, by means of which Patent Commissioner Thomas Ewing expects to increase greatly the efficiency of his staff, by encouraging competent examiners to remain longer in the government service. It has been a matter of common knowledge that for years the patent office has been a sort of government training school for patent lawyers, who go into private practice or private employment at about the time their training has made them valuable to Uncle Sam. By the office reorganization authorized in the law just passed, the number of examiners in the several grades is equalized, which will permit of faster promotion from the lower grades, and, the commissioner believes, will have the effect of reducing the number of resignations, and enable the office to get out more work and work of better quality.

Under the old organization of the office, there have been 110 fourth assistant examiners, 88 third assistants, 73 second assistants and 63 first assistants. Under the new plan, there will be 86 examiners in each grade, thus providing for promotions at a faster rate. With the old plan and the growth in the work of the office, each primary examiner has to supervise the work of twice as many assistants as 30 years ago.

The new law provides for increasing the number of assistants of higher grades in each division, giving the primary examiners assistants better trained in their work. The number of examiners-in-chief is also increased from three to five. These examiners-in-chief constitute the board of appeals of the patent office, and have to pass upon about 1100 cases per annum. The new law also increases the number of law examiners to five. Heretofore the law provided that two of the second assistant examiners might be women. Under the present law any number of women may be appointed. The change, as Commissioner Ewing explained, is not intended to exclude women, but simply to give the commissioner latitude to make the best selections at all times. "Women make excellent assistant examiners," said the commissioner, "and should be appointed whenever opportunity offers."

The effect of the reorganization of the office under the new law will be to increase the average salary of assistant examiners from \$1880 to \$1950 per annum. The law increases the number of positions in the office by 13, and adds \$55,500 to the amount of the patent office payroll. Last year the office turned into the treasury a surplus of \$240,000.

CALIFORNIA GROCERS TO HOLD EXPOSITION

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Southern California Retail Grocers' Association has decided to hold a pure food and industrial exposition against this year. Last year's exposition proved a wonderful medium for the advertising and pushing of goods. What the show of 1915 was is only a hint of what the show of 1916 is destined to be, say its promoters. More thoroughly organized than ever before, the grocers are working as a unit and with enthusiasm.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Papers have gone to record this day in the sale of property located 31 to 39 Lancaster street, West End, consisting of five-story and 3 1/2-story brick structures, all assessed at \$85,800, of which \$71,800 applies on 8443 square feet of land. Walter L. Van Kleeck et al. purchased from Kenneth Sherburne et al. Morris Sobel has bought an interest in the five-story brick building at 40 Leverett street, near Causeway, owned by Celia Metzger and assessed for \$13,900, of which \$3500 applies on 1380 square feet of land.

Title to the four-story and basement brick dwelling property at 51 West Cedar street, West End, has been sold to Morris Fritz to Max Blinderman. Total assessed valuation is \$7500, of which the 1131 square feet of land carries \$3700.

SOUTH END TRANSACTIONS

A. Ogden Armour of Chicago has purchased a parcel of vacant land from the Boston & Albany Railroad Company along the railroad tracks at the junction of Berkeley street, South End. There are 14,000 square feet in the parcel, assessed on a valuation of \$250 a square foot.

William J. Stover has just resold the parcel of land at 227 Pleasant street, corner of Mahan place, South End, to which he took title the other day. Harry L. Hove et al. trustees, are the present buyers. Tax value is \$8200.

An improved property numbered 23 Deatur street near Harrison avenue, South End, has changed hands today. Maurice J. Ahern conveyed title to the four-story and basement brick dwelling and 1000 square feet of land taxed on \$7000, of which \$2400 applies on the land. Hid Allin et al. are the buyers.

Charles Hovey is the new owner of a three-story and basement brick dwelling house on Gray street near Berkeley street, South End, taxed on a valuation of \$4000, and \$1200 of that amount is carried on about 700 square feet of land. Andreas Blume, trustee conveyed the title, deed coming through Jennie S. Homans et al.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Sale is reported of a block of four 3-family brick houses situated 12 to 18 Lansdowne street, near Massachusetts avenue, Roxbury, conveyed by Horace T. Fogg and Charles P. Nutter trustees, to Ida M. Langstroth, who buys for investment. The property is assessed for a total of \$8500 and \$2800 of this amount applies on 3000 square feet of land. Warren F. Freeman is the broker.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the 2 1/2 story frame dwelling No. 8 Lafayette park, Roxbury. The total assessed is \$2800 of which \$950 is on the 2100 square feet of land. The grantor was Mathew Foley and the purchaser John Krey. S. W. Keene and Son were the brokers.

The estate numbered 55 Blue Hill avenue, near Winthrop street, Roxbury, has been sold by Mary A. Carey to Celia Weiner. The property consists of a frame dwelling and 2901 square feet of land, valued on the assessors' books at \$5400, and \$2300 of that amount is on the land.

Final papers have all been placed on record from Margaret E. Sayward to Edward C. Beck, transferring title to the two double frame dwellings numbered 4 and 66 Monadnock street, together with 8036 square feet of land extending through to Virginia street. The total tax value is \$10,200, land value being \$3700.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Humboldt av., 116, 118, ward 10; Bennett Rockman, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick garage.

Wood av., 307, rear, ward 24; S. Otto Svensson; frame garage.

Bennett st., 61, ward 25; E. H. Brindaman, Geo. M. Moser; frame garage.

Newbury st., 209, rear, ward 8; Dr. E. T. Easton; alter garage.

Ellis st., 155, ward 5; M. P. White; alter store.

FORESTRY STUDY IN THE NORMAL SCHOOLS URGED

Page S. Bunker, city forester of Fitchburg, was before the legislative education committee today to support his petition for the appointment of a lecturer on forestry for the state normal schools. His argument was that the rudiments of agriculture are taught in public schools and therefore the normal pupils must have instruction upon the main points. Commissioner David Snedden of the state board of education supported the proposed appropriation for normal schools, \$72,050, for Framingham, of which \$60,000 shall be for a dormitory and most of the remainder for a laundry; \$237,000 for dormitory, kitchen and refectory at Bridgewater and a sewer service for the Framingham school. Principal Henry Whittemore of the Framingham school also supported the appropriation.

Chief Plunkett of the district police supported the proposed appropriation of \$115,000 for improvements at the normal schools at Bridgewater, Fitchburg, Framingham, Hyannis, Lowell, North Adams, Salem, Westfield, Worcester and the normal art school in Boston for alteration for protection.

STREET CAR BILL HAS HEARING

Representatives of the city of Springfield and street railway employees' unions appeared before the legislative committee on street railways to favor a bill to prohibit smoking in closed street cars.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Thursday:

Army Orders

Lieut.-Col. Farrand Sayre, Ninth cavalry to the Second cavalry, to take effect March 20; Maj. Guy H. Preston, Fourth cavalry to the Second cavalry, to take effect March 22; Capt. Hugh D. Berkeley, unassigned, to the Eighth cavalry; Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, unassigned, to the Eleventh cavalry; Capt. George E. Mitchell, unassigned, to Sixth cavalry; Capt. Lewis S. Morey, unassigned, to Tenth cavalry; Capt. Philip M. Mowry, unassigned, to Third cavalry; Capt. John S. E. Young, Fifteenth cavalry, to Eighth cavalry, to take effect Feb. 20; Capt. Guy V. Henry, Ninth cavalry to Thirteenth cavalry, to take effect March 4; Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, Fifteenth cavalry to First cavalry, to take effect March 20; Capt. Herman A. Sievert, Ninth cavalry to Seventh cavalry, to take effect March 5; Capt. W. D. Chitty, Fourth cavalry to First cavalry, to take effect March 22; Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, Fourth cavalry to Eleventh cavalry, to take effect March 22.

First Lieut. John C. Pegram, unassigned, to Tenth cavalry; First Lieut. Dorsey R. Rodney, unassigned, to seventh cavalry; First Lieut. James H. Dickey, fifteenth cavalry, to eighth cavalry, to take effect March 4; First Lieut. Rawson Warren, fourth cavalry, to fourteenth cavalry, to take effect March 9; Second Lieut. John C. Prince, unassigned, to thirteenth cavalry; second Lieut. Ronald Johnson, unassigned, to twelfth cavalry; Second Lieut. Lindsey D. Beach, fifteenth cavalry, to thirteenth cavalry, to take effect March 6; Second Lieut. N. Butler Briscoe, fifteenth cavalry, to twelfth cavalry, to take effect March 4; Capt. Alvin S. Perkins, unassigned, is assigned to the sixth cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Samuel E. Smiley, unassigned, to eighteenth infantry; Maj. Vernon A. Caldwell, twenty-fifth infantry, to sixty-third infantry, to take effect March 20; Maj. John E. Woodward, fifteenth infantry, to seventh infantry, to take effect April 1; Capt. Oscar J. Charles, unassigned, to twenty-second infantry; Capt. William S. Faulkner, thirteenth infantry, to twelfth infantry, to take effect Feb. 18; Capt. John E. Hunt, twenty-fifth infantry, to ninth infantry, to take effect Feb. 20; Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, tenth infantry, to third infantry, to take effect Feb. 28; Capt. William G. Fleischauer, twenty-fifth infantry, to eighth infantry, to take effect Feb. 29; Capt. Eleutheros H. Cooke, second infantry, to sixth infantry, to take effect March 16.

Capt. William S. Sinclair, twenty-fifth infantry, to twenty-third infantry, to take effect March 22; Capt. Edgar S. Stayer, thirteenth infantry, to twenty-third infantry, to take effect March 27; Capt. Russell C. Langdon, tenth infantry, to twenty-second infantry, to take effect March 16; First Lieut. William St. J. Jervey, tenth infantry, to thirtieth infantry, to take effect March 8; First Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, fifteenth infantry, to seventeenth infantry, to take effect March 5; First Lieut. William C. Whitener, unassigned, to nineteenth infantry; First Lieut. Robert T. Phinney, infantry, unassigned, to twentieth infantry; First Lieut. Andrew D. Chaffin, unassigned, to eleventh infantry; Capt. John B. Christian, signal corps, will report by letter to commanding officer central department for assignment to duty pertaining to the inspections of signal corps companies, organized militia of Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri; leave of absence granted Maj.-Gen. William C. Gorgas, surgeon-general, in special orders Feb. 10, is extended two days.

Navy Orders

Lieut. W. P. Williamson, detached, works E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 20, to Asiatic station via April transport; Lieut. (J. G.) R. B. Hammes, detached, Atlantic reserve fleet, to Chicago; Lieut. (J. G.) J. K. Stoddard, to Illinois on March 1; Lieut. (J. G.) J. P. Dalton, detached, Illinois, to Chicago; Lieut. (J. G.) H. O. Roesch, to Saratoga, March 2; Lieut. (J. G.) J. C. Hilliard, to navy yard Boston, Mass., April 3; Lieut. (J. G.) L. P. Bischoff, detached Kearsarge to Wheeling; Ens. A. H. Baldry, Ens. C. H. Jones, Ens. T. C. Singluff, Ens. E. W. Burroughs, Ens. P. R. Weaver, Ens. C. D. Fay, detached, Washington, March 13, to Asiatic station.

Movements of Vessels

Sailed—Arkansas, Delaware, Michigan, Utah, Texas, Florida, New York, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay; Caesar, Alexandria for Naples; Columbia, New West for Pensacola; Kansas, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Virginia, Guacanayabo Bay for Guantanamo; Hannibal, survey grounds for Cristobal; Machias, Tampico for Tuxpan.

Arrived—Jason, at Cristobal; K-1, K-2, K-5, at Pensacola; Potomac, at Balboa; Prairie, at Cape Haytien; San Diego, at San Diego; Tallahassee, at Pensacola; Vulcan, at Hampton Roads.

The Dolphin will leave New York about Feb. 18 for Port-au-Prince, Hayti, for duty as temporary flagship of the cruiser squadron, Atlantic fleet, relieving the Tennessee. Upon being relieved by the Dolphin, the Tennessee will proceed from Port-au-Prince to Hampton Roads. Upon arrival at Hampton Roads the Tennessee will embark a commission consisting of the secretary of the treasury and 15 other members, and proceed to Havana, Valparaiso, and thence to home waters via the Panama canal. The Cleveland, at Balboa, has been ordered to proceed to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. Upon arrival at Punta Arenas the vessel will embark a commission and proceed about Feb. 19 on a cruise to certain Central American ports. It is expected the cruise will take about one month.

TAX MEASURES ARE EXPLAINED BY COMMISSIONER

Five of the nine bills heard by the legislative committee on taxation today were filed by Tax Commissioner William D. Trefry, the only one of his which was opposed being a bill relative to returns of mortgages of real estate situated in Massachusetts, a redraft of which was submitted by Chairman Edward B. Daly of the Boston board of assessors. As this redraft differed so much from the petition the committee decided to give another hearing later on the question.

On a bill relative to exemption of taxes of property of soldiers, sailors, widows and others, Commissioner Trefry explained that the object of the bill was to make all clauses of section 5, part 1, chapter 490, acts of 1909, uniform, so that the value of the mortgage interest held by persons other than the person exempted shall be taxable.

Because, he says, Massachusetts has lost nearly a half million dollars in the last four years through the enactment of chapter 678, acts of 1912, exempting from the provisions of the inheritance tax laws, all personal estate of non-resident decedents which happened to be within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and otherwise liable to taxation under the original act, Commissioner Trefry filed a bill aiming to remedy this loophole in the law by which the state has been losing such a large amount of taxes. By the passage of his bill it will be necessary to pay such a tax hereafter regardless of the place of residence, as the bill aims to repeal that part of the inheritance tax law providing for deductions of foreign taxes.

If other states follow the same procedure, said the commissioner, there will be no reason or excuse for double taxation which will be necessary under the provisions of his bill if other states do not adopt similar legislation.

NATIONAL BANKS SEEK RIGHT TO ACT AS EXECUTORS

The contest between the national banks and the trust companies for and against the bill providing that national banks be empowered to act as executors, trustees and so forth, occupied practically all the time at the disposal of the committee on legal affairs this morning.

In behalf of the bill (House 1236) appeared Hugh Nawn, the petitioner, representing the People's National Bank; Frederick E. Snow of the National Shawmut, F. W. Denie of the Old Colony Trust, who favored the bill with certain qualifications; Alexander Whiteside of the Merchants National; Andrew Marshall of the Second National, H. L. Shattuck of the First National, Winthrop M. Merrill and Justin E. Varney of the National Bank Cashiers Association.

Against the bill were former Attorney-General Albert E. Pillsbury, George S. Mumford, president of the Massachusetts Trust Company, and J. Thomas Baldwin of the Boston Safety Deposit & Trust Company.

Frederick E. Snow pointed out that the federal reserve board by its act empowered the national banks under its jurisdiction to have such authority as long as the state laws do not interfere. Mr. Snow said that at present there were on the statutes no laws for or against granting such power to the national banks, but that the people he represented wished that it be finally decided by the Legislature.

ELEVATOR BILLS HAVE A HEARING

Owners of more than \$500,000 worth of property in Massachusetts appeared before the joint legislative committee on mercantile affairs today in opposition to a bill prohibiting the use of automatic elevators in business buildings in the commonwealth. The only person who spoke in favor of the measure was George A. Dennett, a Boston dentist, the petitioner.

The hearing room was crowded with property owners and business men from all parts of Massachusetts and in addition to those who addressed the committee, 200 were recorded in opposition. George F. Washburn of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange said that the margin of profit on most of the apartment house property in Massachusetts was so small that if the owners were compelled to hire an elevator attendant they would realize practically no return upon their investment.

Practically the same opposition was offered to another petition which provided that operators of all freight elevators in Massachusetts must be licensed and that running the elevator shall be the operator's sole duty.

Four other bills dealing with the licensing of steam fitters, engineers and firemen, real estate brokers and the registration of designers to install electric light were also heard by the committee.

FIREMEN HOLD ANNUAL EVENT

The annual assembly of the Boston firemen was held in Mechanics hall last night. About 15,000 persons attended. Among the guests were Chief Justice John A. Aiken of the superior court, who sat on the platform with Fire Commissioner Grady; a delegation of the Governor's staff, and Secretary Cornelius J. Reardon and Collector John J. Curley representing city hall.

SHIPPING NEWS

Two overdue transatlantic liners reached port today, the Warren liner Sagamore, Captain Fenton, from Liverpool and the British tramp Clan Chisholm, Capt. W. F. West, from Cullcutta. The Sagamore had a light cargo, including a large amount of Egyptian cotton, Australian wool, paper stock, machinery and granite, while the Chisholm had 10,719 bales jute, 1989 bales jute cuttings, and 1021 bales jute rejections. The Chisholm followed the route around South Africa, and called at Norfolk on the way up the coast. Aboard the Sagamore were 25 returning hostlers and one passenger. The Sagamore was 15 days in coming, having left Liverpool on the same day as did the Devonian. The Devonian is already five days late, and usually arrives several days ahead of the Sagamore. Those aboard the vessel reported the Devonian would arrive this afternoon.

Fresh groundfish arrivals at South Boston today were: Str East Hampton, 94,400 pounds; Mary F Curtis, 41,500; Robert & Arthur, 35,500; Somerville, 60,000; Esperanto, 47,000; Ruth & Margaret, 46,500; Ingomar, 48,000; Leonora Silveira, 6200; Adeline, 8700; Waltham, 4000; Mary F Sears, 8300; Russell, 6500; Edith Silveira, 7000; Ralph Brown, 6600; Jorgina, 8000; Buena, 6100, and Sadie M Nunan 12,500. The East Hampton also had 800 soles, 1175 halibut, 1000 catfish, 1 bbl spayn; Curtis, 1500 cusk, 400 halibut; Somerville, 16,000 cusk, 600 halibut; Esperanto, 1500 cusk, 600 halibut; Ruth & Margaret, 3500 cusk, 1000 halibut; Ingomar 5000 cusk, 500 halibut; Wholesale quotations to dealers: Haddock, \$3.75@5.75 per hundredweight; steak cod, 7.50@11.50; market cod, \$3.25@4.75; pollock, \$4.50@6; large hake, \$7.75@10.75; small hake, \$4.75@6.25, and cusk \$3.25@3.80.

There were two vessels at T wharf today, the Elizabeth W. Nunan with 16,000 pounds of groundfish including 1500 snappers, and Angeline C. Nunan with 11,300 pounds. Prices corresponded with quotations at the fish pier.

Gill netters landed 15,000 pounds of fresh fish at Gloucester today. No other arrivals were reported. The netters put out again.

Another full cargo of jute is on the way to Boston from Calcutta, India, aboard the British steamer Clan Ferguson, which left India Jan. 14 and is due in port March 14. The shipment consists of 32,000 bales of jute making the third full cargo to arrive in Boston from India.

A coast pilot met the American steamer Santiago off Nobska early this morning and will pilot the vessel into Vineyard sound en route to Boston. The boat is bringing 7000 bales of sisal fiber from Progreso, Mexico, which will be discharged at the New Haven pier, South Boston. The Santiago is expected to anchor in stream late tonight.

Maine potatoes, lumber, printing paper, paper bags, ink, shoes, machinery, provisions, supplies, manufactured goods, etc., comprised cargo of the United Fruit Company's steamer Esparta, Captain Dobson, sailing today for Port Limon via Havana. The vessel was scheduled to take out a big shipment of Irish potatoes, coming on the Leyland liner Devonian, due here last Sunday. Tardy arrival of the Devonian, however, made it necessary for the Esparta to sail without the potatoes. Special arrangements were made to receive the potatoes, which are not admitted to this country now unless in bond, for export. These are the first to come this season from abroad. Passengers on the Esparta were: Benjamin I. Small and Mrs. Small of Portland, and H. A. Woodworth of Boston.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping, in a review of the world's commerce and shipbuilding for 1915, available today, shows a decrease in shipbuilding for all countries except Norway and Denmark. Regarding the United States the summary says: "The tonnage launched in the United States (177,460 tons) is 23,302 tons less than that of the previous year. During the year there were launched on the coast 13 sea going steamers of from 5000 to 7000 tons each, and one collier of about 11,000 tons. The total output includes five steamers with a total tonnage of about 30,000 tons to carry oil in bulk. Including these five vessels there were launched in the United States 12 steamers of 71,467 tons building on the Isherwood system of longitudinal framing."

Construction of the collier of about 11,000 tons is the second largest merchant vessel launched throughout the world in 1915, the largest being 13,400 tons, and launched in England. All figures of the report are for merchant shipping only, and no mention is made of vessels launched other than for merchant purposes, of which there are a large number.

American vessels were launched mostly from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, a total of 58,068 tons being represented in steel vessels propelled by steam. In Massachusetts and Maine 7361 tons were launched of this class, in Maryland and Virginia 43,658 tons, on the Great Lakes 20,293 tons, and Pacific coast 22,132 tons. New Hampshire, Connecticut and New York allowed the smallest total of 2097 tons.

The output of mercantile tonnage in the United Kingdom during 1915 shows a decrease of 1,032,634 tons compared to the figures of 1914. Practically the whole of the tonnage launched is composed of steel steam tonnage. Total world figures for the year are incomplete, special.

FT. WORTH GETS CONVENTION
WACO, Tex.—Ft. Worth won the 1917 meeting of the Texas Retail Shoe Dealers Association and the Southwestern Shoe Travelers Association here, the vote for the Panther City being unanimous. The second Tuesday in February is the date for the beginning of the two meetings next year, says a Dallas News special.

owing to the fact that Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium are not included in the statistics.

Norwegian launchings for the year total 62,070 tons, which is about 8000 tons more than the total for the previous year, and is the highest ever recorded in the society's returns for this country. As in other years, the tonnage launched is practically composed of vessels of between 1600 and 2000 tons. Only one vessel of a larger tonnage has been launched, a motor vessel of 2600 tons.

Regarding Denmark, the report shows 45,198 tons launched in 1915, exceeding the figures of the previous year by nearly 13,000 tons, and are the highest on record. Included in this total are six vessels of about 30,000 tons which are to be fitted with Diesel engines for burning crude oil.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals
Str Ian Chisholm (Br), Calcutta via Cape Town.
Str Sagamore (Br), Fenton, Liverpool.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Prince George (Br), MacKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.
Tug Boswell, Armstrong, Norfolk, twg bgs Edith and Harvard.
Tug Lehigh, McGoldrick, New York, twg bgs 740, 703 and 766.
Tug M Moran, Riley, Norfolk, twg bgs Occidental and Grace.
Tug Gettysburg, Minford, Philadelphia, twg bgs Brookside, Mahanoy and Merriam.
Tug Monocacy, Richards, Philadelphia, twg bgs Cumru, Oak Hill and Tobicon.
Tug Honey Brook, Wentworth, New York, towing barges L & W B C C Nos 1 8 and Wilkesbarre.
Tug Juno, Kemp, Plymouth with lighter.
Tug Standard, Mogan, New York, towing barges S T Co No 86 and 123.
Tug Savage, Michalski, Portsmouth, N. H.
Tug Tamaqua, Isaksen, Philadelphia, towing barges Bast, Eagle Hill and Franklin.
Tug W H Yerkes, Perkins, Sandwich, with barges Easton and Greenwood.

Cleared
Str Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.
Str Nantucket McDorman, Norfolk.
Str James S Whitney, Crowell, New York.
Str Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland.

Sailings
Strs Billow, Norfolk, towing barge Monocacy; Clan Lamont (Br), New York; Esparta, Havana and Port Limon.
Sch Ervin J Luce, Rockport, Mass.
Tugs Albert J Stone, Undercliff, towing barges Passaic, Pittston and Troy; Cheektowaga, New York, towing barges 700, 765 and 785; Vesta, towing barge 705, Lynn.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today steamers Galileo, Middleborough; Rio Grande, Brunswick; Lampasas, Mobile and Tampa; Trafalgar, Philadelphia; Wico, Copenhagen; Misourian, St. Nazaire; Espagne, Bordeaux; Ugo Mendi, Baltimore; Strathdene, Bordeaux; St. Kentigern, London; Vellore, Gibraltar; City of Columbus, Savannah; Roumanian, Middleboro; Kirklee, Leith; Ville du Havre, Marseilles; Panama, Colon.

HYDE PARK SEEKS LOWER CAR FARES

The argument that the Hyde Park section of the city of Boston is not getting "a square deal" was presented to the legislative committee on street railways today, when that committee considered the petition of Philip P. Coveney of Hyde Park that the public service commission be empowered to compel the Boston Elevated Railway Company to extend its lines to that part of Boston known as Hyde Park as public necessity and convenience may require, either by establishing new lines or by acquiring lines of other companies now in operation there.

Mr. Coveney, the petitioner, spoke in favor of the proposed measure. He pointed out to the committee that the West Roxbury district, the Roslindale district, and other districts, just as far from the center of Boston as is the Hyde Park district, are now receiving the Boston Elevated service at a rate of 5 cents per ride, but that the Hyde Park district is suffering from a 10-cent rate because it is obliged to put up with the service of the Bay State Street Railway Company, as well as the Boston Elevated.

OSBORNE TRIAL MAY BE POSTPONED

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The trial of Thomas Mott Osborne, deposed as warden of Sing Sing prison, as a result of the perjury indictment against him, scheduled to begin in the supreme court Monday, will likely be postponed, following developments today. George Gordon Battle, Osborne's personal counsel, obtained a hearing for Monday on a demurrer to the companion indictment alleging mismanagement and immorality. This hearing, it was said, will cause the postponement of the trial.

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SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
*Oscar II, for Copenhagen.....Feb. 17
*Kronland, for Liverpool.....Feb. 17
*St. Paul, for Liverpool.....Feb. 19
*Cretic, for Naples-Genoa.....Feb. 19
*Bergensford, for Bergen.....Feb. 19
*Espagne, for Bordeaux.....Feb. 21
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool.....Feb. 21
*Finland, for Liverpool.....Feb. 23
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam.....Feb. 25
*New York, for Liverpool.....Feb. 25
*Tuscania, Liverpool-Glasgow.....Feb. 25
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux.....Feb. 25
*Noordam, for Rotterdam.....Feb. 25
*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa.....Feb. 29

Sailings from Boston
*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports.....Feb. 20

Sailings from St. John
Scandinavian, for Liverpool.....Feb. 19

WESTBOUND
Sailings from Liverpool
Pretorian, for St. John.....Feb. 18
California, for New York.....Feb. 19
Lapland, for New York.....Feb. 19
Kronland, for New York.....Feb. 23
Philadelphia, for New York.....Feb. 23
Saxonia, for New York.....Feb. 25

Sailings from London
Corinthian, for St. John.....Feb. 23

Sailings from Glasgow
California, for New York.....Feb. 18
Carthaginian, for Portland.....Feb. 19

Sailings from Rotterdam
Rotterdam, for New York.....Feb. 19

Sailings from Bergen
Kristianstad, for New York.....Feb. 23

Sailings from Copenhagen
Hellig Olav, for New York.....Feb. 24

Transatlantic Sailings
WESTBOUND
Sailings from San Francisco
*Matsonia, for Honolulu.....Feb. 23
*Ventura, for Sydney.....Feb. 23
*Lurline, for Honolulu.....Feb. 23

Sailings from Seattle
*Manila Maru, for Hongkong.....Feb. 18
*Sado Maru, for Hongkong.....Feb. 18
*Hyades, for Honolulu.....Feb. 26

Sailings from Tacoma
Manila Maru, for Tacoma.....Feb. 17

EASTBOUND
Sailings from Hongkong
Aki Maru, for Seattle.....Feb. 22
Sailings from Yokohama
Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle.....Feb. 17

Sailings from Honolulu
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco.....Feb. 23
Great Northern, for San Francisco.....Feb. 23
Manoa, for San Francisco.....Feb. 23
Sonoma, for San Francisco.....Feb. 23

Sailings from Sydney
Niagara, for Vancouver.....Feb. 17

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON
TODAY
Polykort.....Pineau.....Jan. 28
Rossmore.....Fowey.....Jan. 28
Devonian.....Liverpool.....Feb. 3
Mexican.....Gothenburg.....Feb. 3
Sagamore.....Liverpool.....Feb. 2
Clan Chisholm.....Calcutta via Cape Town.....Jan. 11

SATURDAY, FEB. 19
Cambrion.....London.....Feb. 3
Tula.....Copenhagen via Shields.....Jan. 31
Calcutta.....Calcutta-Colombo Jan. 11

SUNDAY, FEB. 20
Franklin.....Glasgow.....Feb. 4
Clearway.....Calcutta.....Dec. 21
Basano.....Hull, Eng.....Feb. 4

MONDAY, FEB. 21
Southerndown.....St. Nazaire.....Feb. 8
Canopic.....Naples.....Feb. 8
Merton.....Calcutta.....Dec. 27
Corinthian.....Liverpool.....Feb. 10

TUESDAY, FEB. 22
Memphian.....Manchester.....Feb. 12
Anglian.....London.....Feb. 12
Noorderdijk.....Rotterdam.....Feb. 9
Monadnock.....London.....Feb. 9

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23
Atlantico.....Montevideo.....Jan. 25
Bjornstjerne.....Bjornson.....Jan. 25
Edward Pierce.....Buenos Aires.....Jan. 29
City of Sparta.....Adelaide.....Dec. 24

THURSDAY, FEB. 24
Kazembe.....Antwerp.....March 1
Indemine.....Gothenburg.....March 1
Francisco.....Hull, Eng.....Feb. 16
Port Hunter.....Brisbane.....Dec. 24
Avelandina.....Buenos Aires.....Feb. 7
City of Vienna.....Calcutta.....Jan. 11
Suruga.....Sydney, N. S. W.....Nov. 13
British Monarch.....Glasgow.....Feb. 23
City of Naples.....Calcutta.....Jan. 21
Fyle.....Liverpool.....Feb. 25
Kumerow.....Calcutta.....Jan. 19
Westmeath.....Wellington, N. Z.....Jan. 15
Marengo.....Hull, Eng.....March 4
Boyne.....Liverpool.....March 10
Canisero.....Hull, Eng.....March 18

The foregoing subject to change without notice.

BETTER PROTECTION OF DEPOSITORS ASKED

Upon recommendation of the bank commissioner the legislative committee on banks and banking today voted to postpone action for three weeks on the bill filed with the petition of Patrick H. Higgins for legislation for the further protection of depositors who leave their money with "foreign" bankers, so-called, who conduct a banking business in connection with the sale of steamship tickets.

In the meantime Bank Commissioner Thorndike said he believed he would be able to agree upon a bill with certain representatives of the bankers and would be prepared to submit it to the committee.

The Higgins bill is designed to require the foreign bankers to observe some of the restrictions with respect to the investment of their deposits that are now imposed upon savings banks.

AUTO MEN ADVOCATE BILL

Members of the Automobile Legal Association appeared before the legislative committee on roads and bridges today in advocacy of a bill providing a fine of \$100 or imprisonment of from two weeks to two years for persons who operate street cars and horse-drawn vehicles while under the influence of liquor. There was no opposition. The committee left the State House at 10:30 to visit the Cape.

CRITICISM GIVEN AERIAL DEFENSE IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from page one)

pelins like a swarm of hornets. He declared on an area of 3000 miles anti-aircraft forces had 10 maxim guns saved from the Boer war on motor cars which were as useful against Zeppelins as peashooters against elephants.

On Jan. 31, six Zeppelins approached the coast low down. One big gun fired one shot and then rolled over.

Regarding the front, he declared the British had not the necessary high-power machines and quoted letters from the front contradicting British official reports as to the mastery of the air. He asked as to the position of Sir Percy Scott, and whether it was the case Lord French had now responsibility for the air service in Great Britain and supported the plan for an air ministry.

Replying, Mr. Tennant announced that until they reached the coast the Zeppelins were dealt with by the Admiralty, after which the war office undertook resistance. The home office has extended the lighting order to practically the whole of England but in the metropolitan area there would continue to be no warning to the public by hooters.

Mr. Samuel mentioned in this connection one East coast town had abandoned such warnings after 24 alarms without Zeppelins, while apart from false rumors London records showed that six warnings would have been given for every actual visit of hostile aircraft.

Speaking for the Admiralty, Mr. Balfour declared the expansion of the flying service since the outbreak of the war had been perfectly prodigious and dwelt on the difficulty of getting material, all the manufacturing possibilities of the country, the Allies and the United States being absorbed.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ARE SENDING MORE
MEN TO HARVARD

Public schools of the United States are rapidly outstripping the private schools in the number of graduates they are sending to Harvard University, according to the statistics contained in a quinquennial list of secondary schools, universities, colleges and technical schools and normal schools from which students have entered Harvard during a period of 10 years, just made public today.

In the six New England states taken as a whole the increase of students coming from public schools amounts to 26 per cent, as compared with an increase of 14 per cent from private schools. In Massachusetts the increase from public schools is 25 per cent, as against only 1 per cent for the private schools.

The following table shows the relative percentage gains between the public and private schools in the several grand divisions of the country:

Division	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
North Atlantic	35	14	25
South Atlantic	35	14	25
Western	66 1/2	10 1/2	25
North Central	66 1/2	14 1/2	25
South Central	66 1/2	14 1/2	25
United States	27	3	17 1/2

* Loss.
The list includes the years from 1906 to 1915, inclusive, and shows that during the past 10 years the gain per cent in the number of students entering Harvard from New England has been as follows: Maine, 120 per cent; New Hampshire, 34 per cent; Massachusetts, 11 per cent; Rhode Island, 30 per cent; Connecticut, 100 per cent.

Fourteen secondary schools have sent to Harvard 100 or more students in the past decade, the list shows. The Boston Latin school leads with 381. Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, is second with 302, while the Cambridge high and Latin is third with 254.

PINS AWARDED
FOR EXCELLENCE
IN SCHOOL WRITING

Public school children of Boston are exerting themselves as never before to achieve excellence in their penmanship that they may qualify for the new pins that are being given by the school authorities, as reward for satisfactorily completing 100 writing drills.

The new pin is about the size of a dime with the city seal in gold in the center encircled by a band of blue enamel bearing the inscription, "100 Drills, Boston," bordered by a narrow gold rim. It is mounted in silver. The school committee has also ordered handsome certificates to be issued on completion of the courses. This will bear the city seal also, as does the red, white and blue button that is issued on satisfactory completion of 25 drills.

While the course in writing pertains only to the elementary schools, several high schools are submitting drills from the pupils for pins and certificates. Assistant Superintendent Augustine L. Rafter, who is in charge of the writing of the schools, recommends that every high school should adopt the practice.

First year pupils in the Boston high schools, graduates of the elementary schools of Boston, have had at least four years' instruction in the form of penmanship now taught in the school. On graduation they had varying degrees of skill. In general it may be said that 60 per cent of them knew and habitually used the forms of letters prescribed, says Mr. Rafter. A smaller percentage had the movement and all had sufficient speed.

High school teachers are now instructed to give careful attention to penmanship that the pupils may at least maintain what skill in writing they brought with them to the school.

TAR SPREADING
BILL IS URGED BY
AUTO ASSOCIATION

Letters from the Automobile Legal Association are being received by members of the Massachusetts Legislature requesting their support of House 177, which is aimed to check the spreading of tar and other slippery and sticky substances on roads unless they are soon covered with sand or dirt.

The bill was presented on petition of the association and reads as follows: Section 1. It shall be unlawful to spread or place, or cause to be spread or placed, tar, lava, or any other similar slippery substance upon more than one half of the traveled surface of any public way without covering the same with sand, dirt or gravel within one hour thereafter.

Sec. 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 for each offense.

The association's letter reads in part as follows: "The spreading of tar, or other slippery, sticky substance on the roadway is unnecessary, and has caused property damage amounting to many thousands of dollars in Massachusetts during the past year."

"The bill does not place any civil liability upon cities and towns, and no good reason was advanced before the committee on roads and bridges against the passage of the bill."

"The use of tar, or other binder, or dust-jacking material is not prohibited by the bill, for one half of the traveled portion of the roadway may be covered with such substance and left uncovered without limit as to time, but the bill does require that if more than one half of the traveled surface of the roadway is covered with such substance, it shall be covered with sand, dirt or gravel within one hour thereafter."

EDITORIAL VIEWS

Conditions at Annapolis
DETROIT FREE PRESS—If it is true that two hundred and twenty midshipmen are to be asked to resign from Annapolis because of failure in their studies there must be something radically wrong at the national naval academy and the whole fault does not lie with the students. It is easy enough for the officials in charge to explain that the trouble is due to a feeling among the midshipmen that the special need for naval officers at this time would impel instructors to wink at derelictions and that the youngsters took advantage of this supposed condition. But this explanation doesn't explain. How is it that the morale of the institution was allowed to degenerate to such an extent as this? How is it that the men in charge have failed utterly to instill into the minds and hearts of their pupils the ideals which should imbue an "officer, and a gentleman?"

The Rise of the Automobile
MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—It seems scarcely possible that a few years ago timorous economists were discussing the automobile as a luxury, speculating on the immense economic "waste" it involved, and emitting warnings of what would happen if the "craze" was not abated. But the automobile industry has developed into one of the most important in our whole commercial fabric. Every year sees a huge increase in the sales, a steady improvement in the product and a downward tendency in prices. The automobile ceased to be a luxury several years ago. It has become a comfort and a necessity. It ministers to business as efficiently as to pleasure.

As to the Philippines
SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—Whether wise or not at this time, the action of the Senate in voting for the Philippine self-government bill, with its independence amendment, by so large a majority, reveals a remarkable reversal of opinion since young Senator Beveridge returned from his visit to the archipelago in 1899, and instructed the Senate concerning the glories of America's imperialistic destiny in the Orient. The late Senator Hoar would have enjoyed being present in the Senate chamber yesterday. Has time vindicated him or Senator Lodge?

Grand Opera for a Dime
PHILADELPHIA LEDGER—Grand opera is to be given at prices ranging from 10 to 75 cents by a promoter of San Francisco who has the courage of his convictions. A good deal depends upon a definition here: the grandeur may not be at once apparent to the eye and ear. If opera cannot make money with boxes, based at a high figure and chestnut seats at 85, neither has it thus far proved a gold mine to the impresario at a much lower price. The trouble is that an educated public expects too much for its money. Five cents is the price of admission to a very fair moving picture show, and twice the sum might be the tariff for an exposition of bel canto so execrable that the patronage would melt away. All sorts of experiments have been made in this country in giving grand opera cheaply—but the trouble has been the resultant cheapness of each constituted feature of the production. No manager can afford a costly ensemble with a stellar cast and a good orchestra for a nominal price of admission, and the loyal "gallery gods" of the opera prefer to sit high and listen or look far rather than accept inferior performances.

Prodigal in Taxation
ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE—A veritable paradise of officeholders has been discovered in the little town of Hibbing, Minn., in the heart of the richest iron-producing region of the United States. The property is owned to a large extent by a steel-producing corporation, and the people who do the voting are liberal in the matter of taxation. It is said that while the town casts only 1100 votes, it carries 855 people on its town payroll. In 1914 the town expended, exclusive of school costs, \$1,155,706, representing the tax income on an assessed valuation of approximately \$85,000,000.

RETENTION OF BOAT
LINES FAVORED

Resolutions favoring retention by the New Haven railroad of its Long Island Sound steamboat lines were adopted by the Massachusetts State Board of Trade executive council at the Vendome yesterday afternoon "solely for the purpose of promoting the interests of Massachusetts transportation and trade."

Charles B. Baldwin, manager of the transportation department of the United Shoe Machinery Company, explained that under the present system efficient service is given because once the goods are checked up on this end of the line they are not again checked up till they arrive in New York.

The organization acted to support the United States Chamber of Commerce on the following measures: "The requesting of Congress to suspend immediately sections 4, 13 and 14 of the seamen's act, which discriminate against American ports and American ships, and which are restrictive of American commerce, until such time as by international agreement the requirements of these sections can become equally applicable to the shipping of all nations; the recommending that the section of the seamen's act dealing with deserters should be repealed as to foreign vessels, and that the state department should seek to have arrest and imprisonment of seamen for desertion abolished by other nations; the requesting of Congress to withdraw at once the notice of Congress to the United States regarding abrogation of treaties and the recommendation that a federal shipping board should be formed."

RAILROADS ARE CRITICIZED
Edward F. McSweeney, chairman of the Boston port directors, charged the New England railroads with failure to give proper service, thereby discouraging the growth of Boston as a port, in addressing the Traffic Club of New England at the American House last night. He declared that the Boston port problem was one of transportation.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
Joseph H. O'Neill, treasurer of the New England Belgian Relief Fund, acknowledged receipt of subscriptions which bring the total up to \$96,874.21.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: Display—1 to 12 lines, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 14 lines to the inch. Set solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 12 lines to the inch.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—BACK BAY CORNER
Splendid investment property, situated on prominent corner of Commonwealth Ave., short ride to Park St. leased to responsible tenants and in a locality where appreciation is certain. A splendid property for a trustee or conservative investor. Will show 14% net on the investment. Will consider in exchange other property. U. S. Monitor Office, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEWTON HIGHLANDS
AT 5 ABERDEEN ST., in fine two-family house, seven rooms and bath, hot-water heating, electric light, vacuum cleaner and linoleum on kitchen, parlor and bath. Apply to R. A. CODY, Newton Highlands, Mass.

TO SUBLET for month of March, handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath. Hotel Edison, Commonwealth Ave. Apply at Suite 8, on premises.

ROOMS TO LET
CAMBRIDGE—To Let—Furnished, 2 connecting rms., priv. fam.; light housekeeping priv. 20 Sacramento st., nr. Harvard sq.

CLOTHING

MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 3038. If one is busy call the other.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS made \$10 upwards; fittings at your home for next two weeks; remodeling of all kinds. Mrs. E. J. 101 Highland st., Tel. Rox. 1883-R.

TYPEWRITERS

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$10 up, \$5 cash, but money refunded, w.p. U. S. Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

REFINED bright young girl to take care of baby. Apply after 10 a. m. MADAM HOMER, 11 1/2 West 37th st., New York.

GENERALLY useful maid; some sewing; one who loves children, school age; pleasant home. Mrs. Aurada, 411 W. 21 st., N. Y.

WANTED—Competent girl for gen. housework; no washing; small fam.; good home. L. 20 Monitor, 1313 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework. Prospect st., Winchester, Mass. Tel. Win. 545-M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Position as attendant by young man, well educated; excellent references. X. 40 Monitor Office, 1313 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

A TRAVELING SALESMAN with experience and ability seeks acquaintance with reputation. 805 Elmwood av., Buffalo, N. Y.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Position as companion or nursery governess; good reader; will travel; refs. E. C. 515 Belmont Bldg., San Francisco.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

MUSIC

EXPERIENCED PIANIST and ACCOMPANIST is open for engagement. Address L. 53 Monitor Office.

EDUCATIONAL

School Information
FREE Catalog of All Boarding Schools or Camps in U. S. Want for girls or boys? A. B. 8, 100 Madison Bldg., New York, or 1015 Times Bldg., New York.

STUDY MUSIC THE RIGHT WAY
FAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL
19th Season. Booklet Free.

POWER RESTRICTION IS URGED
TORONTO, Ont.—A resolution asking the Canadian government to restrict exportation of electric power to the United States and to restrict also the expansion of private electric companies was adopted by the Hydro-Electric Railway Association of Ontario, in convention here Wednesday with about 100 members attending. Private companies in Niagara Falls are among those which would be affected.

PLAN MINERS' COMMUNITY DAY
PITTSBURGH, Kan.—John L. Boardman, in charge of the board of mines rescue car, is making arrangements for a miners' community day in Pittsburgh in May. The district president of the United Mine Workers of America, the state mine inspector and George Richardson, of the operators' association, are all working with Mr. Boardman to make the event a success, says the Topeka Capital.

DYE WORKERS GO ON STRIKE
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A strike of dye workers, which, manufacturers say, may tie up the textile trade of Philadelphia, was begun Wednesday, when hundreds of workmen walked out on refusal of the employers to grant an advance of approximately 20 per cent in wages. There are upward of 50 dye houses in this city, which employ 3500 men.

BOSTON STATIONERS DINE
The annual dinner of the Boston Stationers Association was held at the Hotel Bellevue last evening. Frank W. Bailey, the president of the organization, presided and the guest and speaker chaplain, U. S. N. retired. The officers elected were Frank W. Bailey, president; John T. Bailey, secretary; Frank J. Merrill, treasurer.

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ROOFING



Roof of Country House of F. L. W. Richardson, Esq., Architect, of Boston, Mass. "Rough-thick, random width, graduated length"

MONSON LUSTRE SLATE
The strongest, highest priced and most beautiful blue slate known. Color, an un fading, "Lustrous," deep water-blue-gray; admirable with gray stone, white stucco, etc.

The roof is the most conspicuous and most vulnerable part of every church. "NEVER PUT A CHEAP ROOF ON A GOOD CHURCH."

If interested for samples, pictures of other roofs, etc., address
MONSON LUSTRE SLATE CO., 200A Devonshire St., Boston
Successor to Maine Slate Co. of Monson

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

SPECIAL SILK HOSE by MAIL
3 Pairs for \$3.25
The highest grade Women's Silk Stocking at a saving in price to you.
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This paper has made special arrangements with the designer for his personal answers to all inquiries and questions which may arise relating to the proper treatment of details and interiors for the designs featured on this page. As the author of the Craftsman Bungalow Plan Book, he is informed to the minute on all phases of the artistic home, and his advice and recommendations, gladly given without charge, always prove beneficial to the prospective home builder. The above design is selected from this 112-page book which he will mail to any address post-paid upon receipt of the price, \$1. This bungalow publication is entirely devoted to designs and plans ranging in price from \$600 to \$4000.

As an additional offer to the readers of this paper, he will furnish complete detailed blue print plans and specifications of the above design for \$5. Please address all correspondence relating to inquiries, plan books or plans and specifications to the above mentioned designer, JUD YOTO, The Bungalow Craftsman, 1452 Second Avenue, Seattle, Washington; it will receive his prompt attention and detailed replies. (Advertisement.)

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Give us his name and we will send you an Illustrated Booklet

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House Furnishings, Women's and Children's Apparel,
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Expert Phone and Mail Shopping Service at Your Command

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 We have COVERS of heavy Duck which
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 The Best Make
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 128-130 Main Street, BROCKTON, MASS.
 One of the Best Places to Buy
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 Have had 25 years' experience in the
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 Savings One-Quarter to One-Third off
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 Custom made Smocked Dresses, Dancing School and Party Frocks.
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 New, Attractive, Exclusive
 Rooms single and en suite with private
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 Custom made Smocked Dresses, Dancing School and Party Frocks.
 Alterations that are right made in our own room.
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 New, Attractive, Exclusive
 Rooms single and en suite with private
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 native Buffalo grass; spring water; sandy loam; fine alfalfa soil; plenty timber
 to build log cabin, corals and fencing, and terms right. \$2 per acre cash, balance
 in 5 equal yearly payments at 6 per cent. We have all kinds of improved and raw
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GOODMAN BROTHERS JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc. 38

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET DISPLAYING A BETTER TONE

Declines Followed by Rallies but
Much Irregularity Prevails in
New York List—Boston Ex-
change Business Quiet

Politics looms up as a stock market influence at this time, and added to factors growing out of the war, there is a host of reasons for the uncertainty and irregularity which the New York market displays. Recent utterances of Republican party leaders, including Elihu Root, have given the impression that were that party to come into power before the war ends, this country might be drawn into the conflict.

The first unfavorable effects of the Canadian government's proposal to tax the net earnings of corporations in excess of 7 per cent on the capital are probably over and the plan will doubtless work out less trying than the market appeared to take it at first as reflected by the decided decline in Canadian and international issues.

To say the least there are enough cross currents of sentiment and uneasiness to keep the stock market in its present see-saw condition.

Heaviness characterized the early New York stock market prices today, with special weakness in some of the specialties and the mining shares. Anaconda, American Smelting, Domes Mines, Tennessee Copper and New York Air Brake being instances. Studebaker sold off nearly a point and then had a good rally. The market was irregular. Southern Pacific was under more pressure than most of the railroads, although as a class they were quoted lower.

The Boston market was down from yesterday's closing level, without much special feature.

As the session advanced a stronger tone developed and by midday some good gains were recorded. Crucible Steel opened off a point at 79½ and advanced more than 3 points during the first half of the session. International Mercantile Marine opened off ¼ at 143½ and sold above 16. The preferred was off ½ at the opening at 67½ and moved up nearly 2 points. Mexican Petroleum opened off ½ at 107 and declined to 105½ before rallying. New York Air Brake opened off ½ at 140½ and after yielding to 143½ old up to 147½. U. S. Steel opened off ¼ at 82½ and after declining to 82½ rose nearly a point.

American Zinc opened off ¼ on the local exchange at 70½, receded to 70 and advanced a point. Superior Copper opened unchanged at 21 and declined a point. United Fruit opened off a point at 140, declined to 145 and then rose nearly 2 points.

Business was very quiet and the tone steady at the beginning of the last hour. Prices generally were a shade below the high of the forenoon. Canadian Pacific retained its forenoon gain of two points. The local market was almost featureless.

New York total sales, 467,800 shares; \$3,928,000 bonds.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market irregular; Stewart 7-16½, S. L. 17½, 18, Rex Cons 23½, 24, Mother Lode 21½, 22, Success 80½, 81, Caledonia 94½, 96, Booth 28½, 29, Goldfield Cons 90½, 92, Magma 17½, 18½, Emma 40½, 42, Magma 67½, 69, Carbon Steel 70½, 72, Submarine Boat 80½, 82, Canada Copper 13½, 14½, Mojave 56½, Triangle Film 43½, 45, Nipissing 66½, 68, Canadian Car & Ferry 63, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, Standard Motors 90½, 92, Victoria Oil 2¼, 2½, McKinley 40½, 42, Howe Sound 6½, 6¾, Canadian Natural Gas 1¼, 1½, Empire Petroleum 60½, 62, Crocker-Wheeler 106½, 108, Aetna Explosives 20½, 21, Cerro de Pasco 39½, 40½, Wayland Oil 7½, 7¾, Ohio Oil 21½, 22, Midvale 70½, 72, Kennecott 52½, 54.

TYPEWRITER SALES GAIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Underwood Typewriter Company's January sales exceeded by a large margin any previous month in the company's history. Current earnings are at the rate of 20 per cent on the common stock, after allowing for all prior charges. The company is building a \$450,000 addition to its Hartford factory, which will increase its output about 20 per cent.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Generally fair tonight; Friday fair, not much change in temperature; light west winds.

WASHINGTON—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Probably fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; light west winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 31 to 40 a. m. 35
12 noon 38 2 p. m. 40

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 30 New Orleans 50
Buffalo 28 New York 32
Chicago 38 Philadelphia 34
Cincinnati 38 Pittsburgh 38
Haver 34 Portland, Me. 38
Des Moines 32 Portland, Ore. 48
Jacksonville 44 San Francisco 56
Kansas City 42 St. Louis 42
Nashville 32 Washington 36

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:40 High water, ...
Sun sets 5:18 10:11 a. m. 10:41 p. m.
Length of day 10:38 Moon sets 5:31 a. m.
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:45 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold....	23	23	22½	23
Alaska Ju Min....	9	9½	9	9½
Al-Chalmers....	30½	30½	30	30½
Al-Chalmers pf. 81½	82½	81½	82½	82½
Am Beet Sugar....	69½	70½	69½	69½
Am B & Fy Ct 101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Am Can....	61½	62½	61½	62
Am Car Fy....	69½	70	69½	69½
Am Coal Prod....	166	166	166	166½
Am H & L....	9½	9½	9½	9½
Am H & L pf....	50	50	50	50
Am Ice Sec Co....	30½	30½	30½	30½
Am Lin Oil....	23½	23½	23½	23½
Am Loco....	65	65½	65	65½
Am Smelting....	99½	100½	99½	100½
Am S Sec A pf....	93½	93½	93½	93½
Am Smelting pf. 112	112½	112	112½	112½
Am Steel Fy....	54½	55	54½	55
Am Sugar pf....	117½	117½	117½	117½
Am Tel & Tel....	127½	127½	127½	127½
Am Woolen Ct....	48	48½	48	48½
Am Wool Ct pf....	98½	98½	98½	98½
Am Zinc....	76	78½	75½	78½
Anaconda....	88½	89½	88½	89½
Associated Oil....	66½	66½	66	66
Asta Realize Co....	6	6	6	6
Atchison....	102½	103	102½	102½
Atchison pf....	101½	101½	101½	101½
Bald Loco....	110½	111½	108½	108½
Bald Loco pf....	109	109	109	109
Balt & Ohio....	86½	86½	86½	86½
Beth Steel....	468½	468½	468½	468½
B F Goodrich....	72	72½	71½	71½
Brooklyn R T....	85	86	85	86
Brooklyn R T pf....	53	53	53	53
Brown Shoe Co....	97	97	97	97
Brown Shoe pf....	10½	10½	10½	10½
Brunts Terminal....	87½	87½	87	87½
Butte & Supr....	30½	31	30½	31
Cal Petroleum....	30½	31	30½	31
Can Pacific....	168½	168½	167½	167½
Cent Leather....	53½	53½	53	53½
Ches & Ohio....	61	62	61	62
Chi M & St Paul 94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
C M & St Pl pf. 128	128	128	128	128
Chi & Gt West....	123½	123½	123½	123½
Chi & N W....	128½	128½	128	128
Chi R I & Pac....	19	19	18½	19
Chile Copper....	23½	23½	23½	23½
Chino Copper....	57½	57½	56½	56½
Cliff Pldy & Co....	72	72	72	72
Col Fuel....	45½	45½	44½	45
Com Tab Rec Co....	47½	47½	47½	47½
Con Can....	80	80	80	80
Con Can pf....	107	107	106	106
Con Gas....	133	133½	133	133½
Corn Products....	21½	21½	21½	21½
Corn Prod pf....	95½	95½	95½	95½
Crucible Steel....	79½	82½	79½	80½
Crucible Steel pf 113	113½	113	113	113
Cub-Am Sugar....	195½	195½	195½	195½
Del & Hudson....	151	151	151	151
Del & Lack....	223½	223½	223½	223½
Denver pf....	19	19	19	19
Domes Mining....	24½	25½	24½	25½
Eric....	36½	37	36½	37
Eric 1st pf....	52½	52½	52½	52½
Gen Electric....	169	169	169	169
Gen Motors pf....	113½	114	113½	114
Granby Mining....	93	93½	92	93½
Gr Cananea....	47	47½	47	47
Gt Nor pf....	120½	120½	120½	120½
Gt Nor Ore....	45½	45½	45½	45½
Gur Exp Co....	21½	21½	21½	21½
Harv of N J....	110½	110½	110½	110½
Inspiration....	46	46½	45½	46½
Int Agr Corp....	21½	22	21½	22
Int Con Corp....	16½	17	16½	17
Int Con Corp pf....	72½	72½	71½	71½
Int Mer Mar Ct....	14½	14½	14½	14½
Int Mer Mar Ct pf....	67½	67½	67½	67½
Inter Nickel Ct....	48½	48½	47½	47½
Int Paper pf....	47	47	47	47
J I Case pf....	85½	85½	85½	85½
John City So....	26	26½	26	26½
Kan City So pf....	60	60	60	60
Lack Steel....	78	78	77½	77½
Lee R & T Ots....	51½	52½	51½	51½
Lehigh Valley....	77	77½	76½	77
Louis & Nase....	124½	124½	123½	123½
Mackay Cos....	80	80½	80	80½
Maxwell Motor....	68½	69	66½	66½
Max Motor 1st pf....	87	87	87	87
Max Motor 2d pf 51	51½	51	51	51½
May Co....	58	58	58	58
Mex Petrol....	107	107½	105½	106
Mex Petrol pf....	99½	99½	99½	99½
Mo Kan & Tex pf....	14½	14½	14½	14½
Miami....	36½	36½	36½	36½
Mo Pacific....	5	5	4½	5
Mo Pacific Ct....	5	5	4½	5
Mon Power Co....	73	73	73	73
Mon Power Co pf. 113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Morris & Essex....	81½	81½	81½	81½
Nat C & S pf....	112½	112½	112½	112½
Nat Enamel....	26	26½	26	26
Nat Lead....	68½	69	68½	69½
Nat Ry Mex 1st 23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Nevada Co....	16½	16½	16½	16½
NY Air Brake....	147½	147½	147½	147½
NY Central....	105	105½	105	105½
NY N H & H....	68	67½	67½	67½
N & W....	117½	117½	116½	117
Nor & West pf 84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Nor Pacific....	112½	113	112½	113
Ontario Silver....	73½	73½	73½	73½
O & W....	27	27	27	27
Pacific Mail....	15½	16½	15½	16½
Pennsylvania....	56½	57	56½	57
Peoples Gas....	103	103	102½	102½
Pittsburgh pf....	92½	92½	92½	92½
P C C & St L....	78	78	78	78
Pittsburgh Coal 32½	31½	30½	31	31
Pitts Coal pf....	105	105	105	105
Pitts Steel pf....	93½	93½	93½	93½
Pressed Steel....	56	56½	56	56
Quicksilver....	5½	5½	5½	5½
Quicksilver pf....	73½	73½	73½	73½
Ray Con....	53½	53½	53½	53½
Reading....	77½	77½	77½	77½
Rdg 2d pf....	41½	41½	41½	41½

Republic I & S. 52½ 52½ 52½ 52½
Repub Steel pf 110 110 110 110
Rock Island.... 34 34 34 34
Rock Island pf.... 34 34 34 34
Ry Stl Spr pf. 98½ 98½ 98½ 98½
Seaboard A L.... 17 17 17 17
Seaboard L pf.... 37½ 37½ 37½ 37½
Sears-Roebuck.... 180 180 179 179
Shattuck Ariz.... 37½ 37½ 37½ 37½
So Pacific.... 99½ 99½ 99 99½
So Ry.... 20½ 20½ 20½ 20½
So Ry pf.... 58½ 58½ 58½ 58½
St L & S F.... 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ 4¾
S L & S F 2d pf 6¾ 7¾ 6¾ 7¾
Studebaker.... 149½ 151½ 148½ 149
Tenn Copper.... 58 58½ 57½ 58
Texas Co.... 210 210 205 207
Texas Pacific.... 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
Twin City.... 95½ 95½ 95½ 95½
Union Pacific.... 133½ 133½ 133½ 133½
Union Pac pf.... 83½ 83½ 82½ 83½
Un Dry Gds pf 65 66 66 65
United Fruit.... 146 146½ 145 145½
United Ry Inv.... 15½ 16½ 15½ 16½
Un Ry Inv pf.... 31½ 32 31½ 32
U S C I P.... 18½ 18½ 18½ 18½
U S C I P pf.... 49½ 49½ 49½ 49½
U S R & R.... 2 2 2 2
U S Rubber.... 51 52 51 52
U S Rubber pf.... 105½ 105½ 105½ 105½
U S Steel.... 82½ 83½ 82½ 83½
U S Steel pf.... 117 117 117 117
Utah Copper.... 83½ 84½ 83½ 84½
Va Car Chem.... 46½ 46½ 46½ 46½
Va Car Ch pf.... 109 109 109 109
Wabash W.... 14½ 14½ 13½ 14½
Wabash A wi.... 43½ 43½ 43 43½
Wabash B wi.... 27½ 27½ 26½ 27
W Maryland.... 26½ 26½ 26½ 26½
Western Union.... 88½ 89 88½ 88½
Westinghouse.... 66½ 66½ 66 66
Willamette Overland 210 210 207 207
Woolworth.... 120½ 121½ 120½ 120½

Rock Island pt.	94	94	94	94
Ry Stl Spr pf.	93%	98%	93	93
Seaboard A L.	17	17	17	17
Seaboard A L pf	37	37%	37%	37%
Seeks-Roebeck.	180	180	179	179
Shattuck Ariz.	37	37%	36%	37%
So Pacific	99%	99%	99	99%
So Ry	20%	20%	20%	20%
So Ry pf.	58%	58%	58%	58%
St L & S F.	4%	5%	4%	5%
S L & S F 2 pf	6%	7%	6%	7%
Studebaker	149%	151%	148%	149
Tenn Copper.	58	58%	57%	58
Texas Co	210	210	206	207
Texas Pacific	7%	7%	7%	7%
Twin City.	95%	95%	95%	95%
Union Pacific.	133	133%	132%	133%
Union Pac pf.	83	83%	82	83%
Un Dry Gds pf	65	66	66	65
United Fruit.	146	146%	145	145%
United Ry Inv.	15%	16%	15%	16%
Un Ry Inv pf.	31%	32	31%	32
U S C I P.	18%	18%	18%	18%
U S C I P pf.	49%	49%	49%	49%
U S R & R.	2	2	2	2
U S Rubber.	51	52	51	52
U S Rubber pf.	106%	106%	105%	105%
U S Steel.	82%	83%	82%	83%
U S Steel pf.	117	117	117	117
Utah Copper.	83%	84%	83%	84%
Ya-Car Chem.	46%	47	46%	46%
Ya Caro Ch pf.	109	109	109	109
Wabash w.	14%	14%	13%	13%
Wabash A wi.	43%	43%	43	43%
Wabash B wi.	27%	27%	26%	27
W Maryland.	26%	26%	26%	26%
Western Union.	88%	89	88%	88%
Westinghouse.	66%	66%	66	66
Willys-Overland.	210	210	207	207
Woolworth pf.	104%	104%	104%	104%
Woolworth.	120%	121%	120%	120%

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. PROSPERS

Increases Shown in Practically All Phases of Business in Annual Report—Indications Are for Still Greater Use of Company's Facilities in Present Year

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company report for year ended Dec. 31, last, shows these changes:

	1915	Increase
Operating revenue	\$18,484,824	\$800,946
Operating expenses	15,378,744	597,025
Net revenue	3,106,080	203,921
Deduct tax uncol.	1,126,192	22,271
Total operating revenue	3,979,887	271,051
Net non-oper rev.	331,443	49,146
Total gross	4,311,330	320,197
Deduct int.	490,536	43,321
Rent, etc.	231,161	38,850
Net inc.	3,589,633	238,026
Div. appro.	3,099,647	78,024
Other appro.	286,686	104,919
Net add to sur.	81	2,234
Total add to sur.	286,767	162,885

*Decrease.

Other statistics are:

	Dec 31 Incr for 1915	1915
Number of owned stations	404,410	30,336
Number of connecting and miscellaneous stations	75,883	3,610
No. of miles of wire	1,297,026	86,004
No. of central offices	410	3
Number of employees	12,475	771

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1915, compares:

	1915	1914
Plant	\$60,035,440	\$56,221,010
General equipment	918,829	1,034,905
Investment securities	8,434,857	4,221,131
Advances to system corporations	426,054	367,221
Cash and deposits	658,045	683,840
Marketable securities	207	451
Bills receivable	23,005	17,386
Accounts receivable	2,182,677	2,187,470
Materials and supplies	326,302	228,432
Accrued interest due	90	28,427
Prepayments	97,114	97,172
Other def. debits	2,915	—
Total	\$82,112,569	\$75,065,197

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	\$47,346,500	\$43,200
Funded debt	11,050,000	12,361,000
Advances for construction, etc.	900,000	500,000
Bills payable	1,820,000	1,420,000
Accounts payable	1,039,482	577,296
Accrued interest due	300,469	253,473
Insurance and casualty	600	388,269
Liability for employee benefit fund	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserve for accrued depreciation	14,190,423	12,078,490
Corporate surplus unappropriated	3,881,236	3,291,467
Total	\$82,112,569	\$75,065,197

President Spalding says in part:

The volume of business handled by the company during the year varied with the general commercial conditions. Through the earlier months there was a continuation of the depression which prevailed through the latter part of the previous year, but in the autumn there was a rapid and substantial increase in toll traffic, due to the general activity in all branches of mercantile and manufacturing enterprises. At the present time the indications are for an even greater use of our facilities during the coming year,

and every endeavor will be made to meet all requirements without sacrificing that flexibility of plans necessary to conform to a substantial decrease in the demand should it for any reason occur.

For some time your company has been the owner of approximately 33 per cent of the stock of the Providence Telephone Company, an affiliated Bell company operating mainly in the adjoining state of Rhode Island. It seemed logical and proper, for a better handling of the telephone service in all of the states involved, to provide for a closer cooperation of the two companies, and after many conferences between representatives of both concerns, a plan was proposed for an exchange of stock, and reasonable and fair terms were determined as being four shares of New England stock, par \$100, for five shares of Providence stock, par \$50. The issuance of stock on the above ratio, for all or a substantial majority part of the outstanding Providence stock, was authorized, and the announcement of the offer of exchange was made to the stockholders of the Providence Telephone Co. by Dexter B. Potter, president of that company. The plan was very generally accepted, and your company is now the owner of over 90 per cent of the stock of the Providence Company.

At a special meeting of the stockholders on Aug. 5, 1915, the authorized capital stock of your company was increased from 50,000 shares to 750,000 shares. During the year 41,531 shares of stock were issued to acquire the above-mentioned stock of the Providence Company and also certain minority holdings in two of your subsidiary companies in Vermont and New Hampshire; the total number of shares of stock issued and outstanding on Dec. 31, 1915, was 473,463.

During the year there was no permanent financing, all new money being obtained on notes, from banks and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. There was paid off \$429,000 5 per cent debenture notes maturing April 1, 1915. On Jan. 1 there was offered to employees of your company for two years or more an opportunity to purchase stock in the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. at \$110 per share on monthly payment of \$2 per share, the employee being charged 4 per cent interest on unpaid balances, and receiving credit for all dividends declared. One share of stock could be purchased for each \$300 of annual wages, but not more than 10 shares by any one person. There were 10,473 shares subscribed for by 3542 employees.

Amount paid to employees under the benefit fund plan was \$155,000—an increase of \$20,000 over 1914.

At annual meeting of New England Telephone & Telegraph Company Col. Samuel P. Colt of Providence, R. I., was elected a director.

MORE URGENT STEEL DEMAND ANTICIPATED

Avalanche of Inquiries From Non-Belligerent Nations Expected Soon—Had Waited for End of War and Lower Prices

With further price advances, and the end not yet in sight, withdrawals and postponements of new steel-taking projects occur, but they are as nothing in comparison with the avalanche of inquiries which are expected in early weeks from non-belligerent nations, says the Iron Age. The vague and general feelers from these sources are fast giving way to requests specific as to kind, amount and delivery. They come from quarters which have been waiting, for one reason and another, until the war should close, and their needs are urgent. The peace and war demands from the outside thus are calculated to keep the mills busy if domestic consumers are not willing to pay present high prices. There are numbers who have counted on softer prices in the last part of the year, but the trend of recent weeks has convinced some large consumers they have overestimated.

In sharp contrast is the attitude of the large agricultural implement manufacturers who have already secured mill space for their buying year beginning July 1. Usually the negotiations have been instituted at a much later date and have been protracted. This year, with a possible exception, the contracts cover only the period to Jan. 1, 1917. This has been done in the face of the disinclination of mills to consider future contracts, yet the pressure has been sufficiently great that one middle West interest last week took 120,000 tons under contract.

The grouping of large independent steel companies—like the Midvale-Worth Brothers-Cambria merger and the Bethlehem-Pennsylvania union—is of no effect at the moment on market conditions, but it is, of course, recognized that over three quarters of the steel-making capacity of the country will be lodged with six or seven companies. This does not warrant, however, the expectation that in slack times competition will be any the less severe.

There are signs that a long practice of modified rules on transportation by railroads of material for export may have a permanent effect. This may not result in higher cost to the shipper, though he now temporarily bills his products as domestic business and at domestic rates, in order to get around the embargoes, but will doubtless work toward quicker handling of shipments at destination terminals and a better utilization of railroad cars.

The resistance of the mills to new commitments is allowing one or two to catch up slightly, but only slightly, while specifications on contracts are far beyond pro rata amounts and shipments on them way under. There is no gain-saying that domestic consumers are suspicious that lucrative war orders are responsible, though they were woefully late in coming into the market. The fact remains that the larger mills, at least, have taken care that their year-in and year-out customers will get what they have already bought, and as promptly as influences beyond their control will allow.

Sales for export contain some notable items. No less than 60,000 tons of plain wire for France is reported from Chicago. For Africa America has taken 12,000 tons of rails, according to our London cable. A Russian inquiry is for 30,000 axles complete with the wheels, though the long expected additional Russian purchase of railroad cars has not been consummated, nor the 60,000 tons of rails and 14,000 tons of track accessories.

That plant extensions and generally small work have been the order in the fabricated steel industry and are an explanation of the heavy demand that was hardly discernible in the absence of jobs of spectacular size is shown in the report from Chicago that the average number of tons on contracts taken in the last six months was 115 compared with 175 tons for the six months preceding. As an average of 87½ per cent of the capacity of the bridge and structural shops was put under contract over the last six months, and 64 per cent for the half year preceding, it follows that there were twice as many jobs taken in the one period as in the earlier.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York Air Brake Company's report for year ended Dec. 31, last, compares:

	1915	1914
Sales and other inc.	\$4,731,529	\$2,915,932
Exp. tax, etc.	3,008,243	2,084,880
Bond interest	180,000	180,000
Total deb.	3,188,243	2,264,880
Profit for year	1,543,286	651,052
Reserve for dep.	200,000	—
Dividends	590,544	590,544
Surplus	743,742	41,502

*Equal to 15.43 per cent based on depreciation on \$10,000,000 stock, compared with 6.41 per cent in the previous year.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 59½c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 26½d. off 1-16d.

BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE'S PLANS

SHARON, Pa.—The Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company is preparing to spend a large amount of money for equipment. The road will break all records for ore haulage from the lake to the Pittsburgh steel district during the present season. It is understood the company has placed an order for 32 locomotives, besides other rolling stock. The Sharon works of the American Steel Foundries Company is operating at full capacity with orders on the books to keep it running steadily for six months. The company recently secured big railroad orders for side frames. The plant is also making ingots, which are converted into shells for the warring countries of Europe.

PRESSED STEEL CAR CO. GAINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pressed Steel Car Company report for year ended Dec. 31, 1915, compares:

	1915	1914
Gross sales	\$17,492,821	\$13,375,090
Net profits	1,324,815	802,351
Balance	1,324,815	802,351
Preferred divs.	875,000	875,000
Surplus	449,815	17,351
Prev. surplus	8,222,352	8,405,901
Total surplus	8,672,167	8,423,252

*After deducting \$192,643 for repairs and renewals. *Equal to 3.50 per cent on common stock compared with 1.4 per cent previous year.

DETROIT UNITED STOCK LISTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The \$12,500,000 capital stock of Detroit United Railway Company has been listed on Detroit stock exchange. The stock is also listed on New York, Montreal and Cleveland exchanges. Company has the lowest capitalization of any large street railway system of the country, and although it has made many extensions and greatly enlarged its holdings in the last few years, there has been no increase in its outstanding stock, much of the new work having been cared for out of income.

WESTERN STATES GAS & ELECTRIC

San Francisco bankers are offering unsold portion of \$700,000 first and refunding bonds of Western States Gas & Electric Company, a subsidiary of Standard Gas & Electric Company. Sale of these bonds will make total outstanding \$4,687,000. Replacement value of the property has been placed at \$7,100,000. For fiscal year ended Dec. 1, 1915, Western States Gas & Electric Company earned \$572,366 net and \$321,566 surplus after charges.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—The Bank of England's weekly statement shows these changes: Total reserve, £40,704,000, increased £240,000; circulation, £32,565,000, decreased £300,000; bullion, £25,815,000, increased £540,000; other securities, £295,152,000, decreased £213,379,000; other deposits, £299,156,000, decreased £1,331,000; public deposits, £251,514,000, decreased £11,126,000; government securities, £32,839,000, increased £1000. Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 27 per cent compared with 24.40 per cent last week, and compares with a decline from 31½ to 31½ per cent in this week last year. Clearings through London, banks for week, £275,520,000, compared with £220,711,000 last year.

CREX CARPET CO. REPORT

The Crex Carpet Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, as follows, with comparisons:

	1915	1914
Profits	\$201,680	\$366,192
Expenses	197,331	250,238
Reserve	57,215	53,970
Dividends	—	90,000
Surplus	36,891	\$36,122

*Deficit.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last shows cash amounting to \$29,524; notes receivable \$25,680; accounts receivable \$153,940; accounts payable \$78,103 and total assets and liabilities \$4,019,876.

LARD LIQUIDATION

CHICAGO, Ill.—Liquidation in lard and pork is believed to have been fairly thorough, and specialists think the market is in better shape to respond to active buying. Eastern shippers are said to be taking 30 per cent of the hogs at the yards and are also buying in other centers. This buying tends to keep the hog market strong.

STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The combined earnings of street railways operating in New York city for the quarter ended Sept. 30, last, were \$23,817,597, a decrease of \$14,891, compared with the corresponding period last year; net income \$3,227,517, a decrease of \$149,295.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO TRAFFIC

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In December Chesapeake & Ohio hauled 2,092,141 tons coal compared with 1,502,168 in December, 1914. In six months ending Dec. 31 total coal tonnage was 12,870,815 compared with 11,000,347 for same period of 1914, an increase of 1,870,468 tons.

RAIL INQUIRIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Long Island railroad is in the market for 8000 tons of steel rails.

STEEL BONDS APPRECIATION IS NOTEWORTHY

Bethlehem, Lackawanna, Republic and Illinois Companies Issues Show Big Price Gains in the Market Since War Began

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Some steel company bond issues advanced to new high records last week. Compared with highest prices before the war, Bethlehem Steel first and refunding 5s showed greatest gain at 103 of 15½ points. Republic Iron & Steel 10-30 year (new first) 5s at 99½, were up 3½ points from their pre-war record. Indiana Steel first 5s were also at a new high record of 102½, and Illinois Steel debenture 5s sold at their 1912 high level of 92½.

The advance in steel bonds since the war started has been steady. Last week's high prices in all active bonds were above, or near, the high for 1915, which prices were in turn above the highs for 1914. From the lowest prices recorded on the stock exchange in 1914, last week's highest prices showed advances of 5½ to 31½ points. The greatest gain has been in Lackawanna Steel consolidated convertible 5s, which not only benefited because of improved earnings, but also because plans for a steel merger had to take into consideration these bonds, since they have a call on the stock at par. The decline in them last week of more than three points from the high followed ending of merger negotiations.

Bethlehem Steel's active bond issue, the first and refunding 5s, show an advance of more than 21 points from their low war level, due to greatly increased earnings of the corporation. A surplus in cash and securities has been built up that amounts to more than all the bonds outstanding, and large purchases of its bonds are reported to have been made by the company.

Below is given a comparison of last week's high prices for active bonds of the leading steel companies with their high prices for previous two years and with their lowest war price, showing the advance since:

	Last wk's High	High 1915	High 1914	Low War	Adv. low
Beth Steel	103 1/2	102 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	21 1/2
1st & ref	103 1/2	102 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	21 1/2
5s, 1942-103	102 1/2	102 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	21 1/2
Ill Steel 5s	102 1/2	102 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	21 1/2
Indiana 5s	102 1/2	102 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	21 1/2
Lack Steel	102 1/2	102 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	21 1/2
1st & ref	102 1/2	102 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	21 1/2
5s, 1942-103	102 1/2	102 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	21 1/2
Rep 1 & 5s	102 1/2	102 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	21 1/2
1st & ref	102 1/2	102 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	21 1/2
5s, 1942-103	102 1/2	102 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	21 1/2

These advances in steel bonds can largely be explained by improvement in earnings since the poor year of 1914. Below is given a comparison of the past two years' earnings available for interest and the interest charges for the three leading companies that have so far reported for 1915:

	Year 1915	U S Steel	Republic	Lackawanna
Avail for interest	\$108,200,000	\$4,288,723	\$4,339,108	\$4,339,108
Int chgs.	32,411,428	809,904	1,950,000	1,950,000
Years' sur	75,788,572	3,515,819	2,400,108	2,400,108
Avail for interest	55,693,779	1,869,074	413,205	413,205
Int chgs.	32,321,989	840,326	2,065,650	2,065,650
Years' sur	23,371,790	1,028,748	1,652,445	1,652,445

*Deficit.
Bethlehem Steel has not yet reported for 1915. In 1914 it showed after depreciation \$7,800,000 available for interest, or 3½ times the interest charge of \$2,212,375. It has been one of the companies to profit most by the war order business, and for that reason its gain in the past year can be expected to be proportionately greater than for the other companies.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL CO. SOLD

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Official announcement of completion of negotiations for the sale of 76 per cent of the stock of the Pennsylvania Steel Company to Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, will be made soon, it is expected. The price, according to the report, will be \$100 a share for the preferred stock, of which a total of \$20,587,500 has been issued, and \$40 a share for the common, of which there is \$10,750,000 outstanding.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION

MONTREAL, Que.—The Asbestos Corporation of Canada reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last as follows:

	1915	1914
Profits	\$386,377	\$343,230
Deductions	292,782	275,032
Surplus	93,595	68,198

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last shows cash amounting to \$533,219; accounts payable \$73,636; accounts receivable \$401,469, and total assets and liabilities of \$10,487,967.

PHILADELPHIA BANK ELECTION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—At a regular meeting of directors of Philadelphia National Bank, Charles P. Blinn, Jr., vice-president of the National Union Bank of Boston, was elected a vice-president, and George F. Gentes, secretary of Broadway Trust Company of New York, was appointed an assistant cashier. They will assume their duties on or about March 1.

PLAN FOR SMALL INVESTING IN WAR LOANS UNDER WAY

English Committee Makes Second Report Recommending Voluntary Savings Associations and Issuing of Treasury Bills in Denominations Below £1000

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England.—As previously cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the committee on war loans for the small investor has handed in its second report. It may be recalled that E. S. Montagu, the financial secretary to the treasury, was appointed chairman to this committee. The proposals or recommendations which the committee made may be briefly summarized as follows:

(1) The organization on an extensive scale of voluntary saving associations.

(2) The issue to these associations only of treasury bills in smaller denominations than £1000.

(3) The adoption of an installment scheme, particulars of which are given below.

(4) The appointment of committees to devise methods of propaganda and model schemes.

Details of the installment scheme referred to are given in an appendix as follows:

(1) A depositor making a deposit of 15s. 6d. is entitled to receive £1 on the fifth anniversary of the date of the deposit.

(2) The £1 receivable represents the proceeds of 15s. 6d. after 5 years invested at compound interest.

(3) Facilities would be given for the accumulation of installments until they reached 15s. 6d. either through a savings bank or by means of the issue of cards with spaces for 15s. 6d. stamps or otherwise.

(4) All deposits would be registered in the name of the depositor at the post-office who would be given a record of his deposits in a passbook.

(5) Deposits would be repayable at any time at the end of any period less than a year at 15s. 6d. but upon the completion of a full year from the date of deposit at 15s. 9d. and thereafter with the addition of a further penny for each complete month in excess of 12 since the date of the issue.

(6) Accumulated interest would be free of income tax, but deposits would be receivable only from persons whose total income from all sources does not exceed £300 a year. Depositors would be required to sign a declaration to that effect with liability to forfeiture if the declaration were untrue.

The report next proceeds to outline what the committee considers to be the wishes of the small investor in the way of a simple and lucrative means of investing his savings, the three cardinal features of which may be summarized as—security and liquidity of capital, and the assurance that his capital is invested under the best possible conditions, so far as its earning capacity is concerned. The report next urges further and more efficient taxation and economy of consumption among all classes. Recommendations are made with regard to the methods of procedure for the collection on behalf of the government of the savings which may be accumulated, by associations, or through approved agencies under official recognition, and the appointment of a strong central committee to which the various savings associations could be affiliated, is also considered advisable. This committee might be appointed by the government, but once appointed, should be regarded as an independent body of experts acting on behalf of the societies or associations themselves, with functions primarily of an advisory nature. The committee could, if it saw fit, organize a system of inspection and audit.

No increase in the rate of interest allowed on ordinary savings bank deposits is recommended, the experience of the past having shown that 2½ per cent is fully as high a rate as the state can afford to pay. On the subject of bonus bonds the committee was apparently sharply divided, and unable to make any recommendation on this question, but with regard to the question of a compulsory loan the committee was doubtful whether any appreciable amount of money could be produced by this means, and was apparently unable to come to any other conclusion than that it would be unwise to attempt compulsion until it was clear that voluntary means had failed. The report is signed by all the members of the committee, but two of them make the reservation that in view of the pressing national crisis the recommendations do not go far enough.

WILSON GOES TO PITTSBURGH
CHICAGO, Ill. — Arthur Wilson,

THE HOME FORUM

SPIRITUAL HEALING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Specially drawn for
The Christian Science Monitor

St. Dunstan's Church, Cranbrook, Kent, England

As you climb up the little hill into Cranbrook, amongst the quaint houses typical of an English country town with a medieval pedigree, it is difficult to realize that you are in the heart of the Kentish Weald, which was for centuries the bulwark of aggression from the sea. In this now rolling country, covered in all directions by the coppices, where in the spring the primroses spread their carpets of gold, the forests of hop poles weave their clambering trailers into dense screens of foliage, and the east-houses lift their crows over the farm buildings of the little villages, everything speaks of that wonderful cultivation which has caused Kent to be called the garden of England. Yet, when the Romans came, those rolling uplands were covered by a dense forest, known as the Wealden. Here grew the oak at its very best, so that an ordinance of Queen

Elizabeth required that the trees for the building of the navy should be felled in the Wealden forest, which then spread itself out over the three counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent. Here, too, men hunted the wild boar and the wolf, through trackless glades and undergrowth. So, one of the earliest things to which the Romans turned their attention, when they came to England, was the building of those inexorable roads which were the first step towards the Pax Britannica.

The Weald, itself, lies well to the south of Watling street. South, too, of the great road that runs from the coast at Hythe, by Ashford, through Maidstone, to Sevenoaks. Half way between Tenterden Steeple and Goudhurst Church, lifting itself like a lighthouse against the horizon from the hill the little village crowns, lies Cranbrook town. Sleepy as it is today, it was once a very considerable manufacturing center. That was long before the flying shuttle and the spinning jenny had been invented, when the weaver sat, with his apprentices in the loft of his own house, such gabled houses as you may see today in Cranbrook. It was in the days of Crecy that the Flemish weavers came into England, and Cranbrook became quickly famous for its Kentish cloth. There is an old story, probably apocryphal, of how Queen Elizabeth walked from the town to the manor of Courceborne on a carpet of Kentish broadcloth. If the incident ever took place there must have been a mighty struggle between the vanity and the parsimony of the great Queen.

Like all English towns and villages, Cranbrook is chiefly remarkable for its church, a perpendicular building, with a great porch on the south side, and a solid tower on the north. It is not remarkable in any way, as these churches go, and there are thousands of them scattered from one end of the country

to the other. It has, however, one curious feature, an old "dipping" place or baptistery, built by that Anabaptist vicar, Johnson of Cranbrook, in the dawn of the eighteenth century. What Elizabeth would have said to the views of Mr. Johnson, had he been vicar a century earlier, it is impossible to say, but not in the least impossible to guess. A very different man, however, was vicar in her day, one Richard Fletcher, the father of another Richard, of the same ilk, who became bishop of London, and of Giles Fletcher, ambassador and poet, whose son, Phineas, the author of that quaint poem, "The Purple Island," was born at Cranbrook, in 1582. Here, too, about 1587, William Eddy, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, came, as curate, a position from which he was preferred to that of vicar, in 1591. They were low churchmen evidently in Cranbrook, in those days, for Mr. Eddy's two sons and his daughter sailed away, some forty years later, on board the Handmaid, bound for Plymouth, in Massachusetts; and it was his descendant who, some two centuries and a half later, married the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker.

Centuries ago men say the Weald was the bed of a sea, and later a great estuary round which the ichthyosaurs and such gentle reptiles played. From the old English chronicle we know it as that "Mickle wood, that we called Andred." Today no sign of these things remains. The "Mickle wood" went long ago, into the ribs of English ships, and into the furnaces of the iron smelters who made the hammer pools.

"Tis but in vain to tell, what we before have been,
Or changes of the world, that we in time have seen."

So sings Drayton, of the Wealden trees, of the days when the wolves hunted the rabbits under the great oaks and the wild boars chewed the beech mast as it fell. Gradually civilization forced its way in. First here and there the house of a forester; then the few cottages of the hamlet; and finally as the farmer's stock became safe, and the Pax Britannica ran on either side of Watling street, villages grew up in their quaint picturesque tangle of extraordinary beauty, and where there had been nothing but desolate forest there came a countryside which looked as if it had been swept and garnished every morning.

In his "Life of Sir Walter Scott," Lockhart records that "a pleasant incident belongs to August, 1817. Scott had read 'The History of New York by Knickerbocker,' shortly after its appearance in 1812; and the admirable humor of this early work had led him to anticipate the brilliant career which its author has since run. Campbell, being no stranger to Scott's estimation of Washington Irving's genius, gave him a letter of introduction, which, halting his chaise on the high-road above Abbotsford, he modestly sent down to the house, with a card on which he had written, that he was on his way to the ruins of Melrose, and wished to know whether it would be agreeable to Mr. Scott to receive a visit from him in the course of the morning."

"The noise of my chaise," says Irving, "had disturbed the quiet of the establishment. Out sailed the warden of the castle, a black greyhound, and leaping on one of the blocks of stone, began a furious barking. This alarm brought out the whole garrison of dogs, all open-mouthed and vociferous. In a little while the lord of the castle himself made his appearance. I knew him at once, by the likeness that had been published of him. He came . . . up the gravel

path, aiding himself by a stout walking-staff, but moving rapidly and with vigor. By his side jogged along a large iron-gate, of most grave demeanor, who took no part in the clamor of the canine rabble, but seemed to consider himself bound, for the dignity of the house, to give me a courteous reception. . . . Before Scott reached the gate, he came out in a hearty tone, welcoming me to Abbotsford, and asking news of Campbell. Arrived at the door of the chaise, he grasped me warmly by the hand: "Come, drive down, drive down to the house," said he. "Ye're just in time for breakfast, and afterwards ye shall see all the wonders of the Abbey." I would have excused myself on the plea of having already made my breakfast. "Hut, man," cried he, "a ride in the morning in the keen air of the Scotch hills is warranted enough for a second breakfast." I was accordingly whirled to the portal of the cottage, and in a few moments found myself seated at the breakfast table. There was no one present but the family, which consisted of Mrs. Scott; her eldest daughter, Sophia, then a fine girl about seventeen; Miss Anne Scott, two or three years younger; Walter, a well-grown stripling; and Charles, a lively

boy, eleven or twelve years of age. . . . I soon felt myself quite at home, and my heart in a glow, with the cordial welcome I experienced. I had thought to make a mere morning visit, but found I was not to be let off so lightly. "You must not think our neighborhood is to be read in a morning like a newspaper," said Scott; "it takes several days of study for an observant traveler, that has a relish for auld-world trumpery. After breakfast you shall make your visit to Melrose Abbey; I shall not be able to accompany you, as I have some household affairs to attend to; but I will put you in charge of my son Charles, who is very learned in all things touching the old ruin and the neighborhood it stands in; and he and my friend Johnnie Bower, will tell you the whole truth about it, with a great deal more that you are not called upon to believe, unless you are a true and nothing-doubting antiquary. When you come back, I'll take you out on a ramble about the neighborhood. Tomorrow we will take a look at the Yarrow, and the next day we will drive over to Dryburgh Abbey, which is a fine old ruin, well worth your seeing." In a word, before Scott had got through with his plan, I found myself committed for

period of debasement and disobedience to the high ideals of Abraham and Moses, which was soon to find its culmination in the Babylonian captivity. The version wherein man is recognized as the image of God is now generally recognized as dating from the return of Judah with parts of Levi and Benjamin from the seventy years in Babylonian captivity, when a chastened and obedient state of consciousness was ready to receive the spiritual and true version.

Now, since God is Spirit and man is spiritual, it is obvious that the natural method of dealing with mankind must be spiritual also, and that spiritual healing takes its place as necessary and normal. Thus the recognition of man's true nature determines for all time also the nature of the true art of healing. Material remedies began to give way before spiritual methods as soon as Christian Science was discovered, and this displacement has gone on with increasing rapidity as a constantly growing proportion of humanity has awakened to the true status of man. Today there is no quarter of the globe where living witnesses of spiritual healing may not be met with and interrogated as to their experiences. Wherever Christian Science churches have been established, and that means through the civilized world, Wednesday evening meetings are held at which the actual results of this Science are related. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," contains a special chapter entitled "Fruitage" and devoted to such results. Every issue of the Christian Science Sentinel (a weekly) and of The Christian Science Journal (a monthly) as well as of the Herald of Christian Science (a German monthly) contains numerous cases of this very spiritual healing which has come once more into human experience, never to depart until all evil shall have been wiped away in the only effectual and lasting manner. The advent of Christian Science therefore marked a turning point in the history of the human race. It signified the answer to mankind's prayer for help. Today it speaks its compassionate, curative animus over the whole world, saving, comforting, relieving the burdened, giving hope to the despairing, strength to the weak, freedom to the slaves of sense, and joy to those looking for the healing Christ.

When Washington Irving Visited Abbotsford

walk, aiding himself by a stout walking-staff, but moving rapidly and with vigor. By his side jogged along a large iron-gate, of most grave demeanor, who took no part in the clamor of the canine rabble, but seemed to consider himself bound, for the dignity of the house, to give me a courteous reception. . . . Before Scott reached the gate, he came out in a hearty tone, welcoming me to Abbotsford, and asking news of Campbell. Arrived at the door of the chaise, he grasped me warmly by the hand: "Come, drive down, drive down to the house," said he. "Ye're just in time for breakfast, and afterwards ye shall see all the wonders of the Abbey." I would have excused myself on the plea of having already made my breakfast. "Hut, man," cried he, "a ride in the morning in the keen air of the Scotch hills is warranted enough for a second breakfast." I was accordingly whirled to the portal of the cottage, and in a few moments found myself seated at the breakfast table. There was no one present but the family, which consisted of Mrs. Scott; her eldest daughter, Sophia, then a fine girl about seventeen; Miss Anne Scott, two or three years younger; Walter, a well-grown stripling; and Charles, a lively

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a visit of several days, and it seemed as if a little realm of romance was suddenly open before me."

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The City of Mexico in 1572

In the third volume of Hakluyt's Voy-
ages there is a "relation of the commodi-
ties of Nova Hispania and the manners
of the inhabitants, written by Henry
Hanks, merchant, which lived five years
in the said country, and drew the same." From it we quote the following. The date of the Relation is 1572.

"Before you come to Mexico there is a great town called Tlaxcala, which bath in it above sixteen thousand house-
holds. All the inhabitants thereof are free by the kings of Spain; for these are the occasion that Mexico was won in so short a time. . . . Wherefore they are all gentlemen, and pay no tribute to the king."
"Mexico is a great city; it hath more than fifty thousand households, whereof there are not past five or six thousands of Spaniards; all the other are of the people of the country that live under the Spaniard's laws. There are in this city stately buildings, and many monas-
teries of friars and nuns, which the Spaniards have made. And the building of the Indians is somewhat beautiful outwardly, and within full of small chambers, with very small windows which is not so comely as the building of the Spaniards. This city standeth in the midst of a great lake, and the water goeth through all or the most part of the

streets, and there come small boats which they call canoes, and in them they bring all things necessary, as wood, and coals, and grass for their horses, stones and lime to build, and corn."

"The city is very well provided of water to drink and with all manner of victuals. There are in this city every week three fairs or markets which are frequented with many people, Spaniards as well as people of the country. There are in these fairs or markets all manner of things that may be invented to sell, and in especial things of the country."

"In this city is always the king's governor or viceroy, and there are kept the Terms (courts), and Parliaments. And, although there be other places of justice, yet this is above all; so that all men may appeal to this place, and may not appeal from this city, but only into Spain before the King; and it must be for a certain sum, and if it be under that sum, there is no appealation from them. Many rivers fall into this lake which the city standeth in; but there was never any place found whither it goeth out. . . . Round about the town there are very many gardens and orchards of the fruits of the country, marvelous fair, where the people have great recreation."

that it is good, but that its goodness is such as ought to be transferred to paper; meaning not simply that it fascinates, but also that its fascination is such as ought to be copied by man."

"We find the same sort of quality in all parts of painting," the writer continues. "We see a portrait of a person we know, and we say, 'It is like—yes, like, of course, but it is not the man'; we feel it could not be any one else, but still, somehow it fails to bring home to us the individual as we know him to be. He is not there. An accumulation of features like his are painted, but his essence is not painted; an approximation more or less excellent is given, but the characteristic expression, the typical form, of the man is withheld. "Literature—the painting of words—has the same quality but wants the analogous word. The word 'literature' would mean, if we possessed it, that perfect combination in the subject matter of literature, which suits the art of literature. We often meet people, and say to them, sometimes meaning well and sometimes ill, 'How well so-and-so would do in a book!' Such people are by no means the best people; but they are the most effective people—the most memorable people. Frequently when we first know them, we like them because they explain to us so much of our experience; we have known many people 'like that,' in one way or another, but we did not seem to understand them. They were nothing to us, for their traits were indistinct; but when we see the type of the genus, at once we seem to comprehend its character; the inferior specimens are explained by the perfect embodiment; the approximations are definable when we

know the ideal to which they draw near. There are the infinite number of classes of human beings, but in each of these classes there is a distinctive type which, if we could explain it out in words, would define the class. We cannot expand it in formal terms any more than a landscape or a species of landscape; but we have an art, an art of words, which can draw it. Travelers and others often bring home, in addition to their long journals—which though so living to them, are . . . so inanimate, so

undescriptive to all else—a pen-and-ink sketch, rudely done very likely, but which, perhaps, even the more for the blots and strokes, gives a distinct notion, an emphatic image, to all who see it. They say at once, now we know the sort of thing. The sketch has hit the mind. True literature does the same. It describes sorts, varieties, and permutations, by delineating the type of each sort, the ideal of each variety, the central, the marking trait of each permutation."

Hawthorne's Symbolism

In Dr. Samuel Crothers' sketch on Hawthorne, in "The Pardoner's Wallet," he cites the preface of "The Scarlet Letter," where Hawthorne says that the tale "wears to my eye a stern and somber aspect, too much ungladdened by the tender and familiar influences which soften almost every scene of Nature and real life, and which undoubtedly should soften every picture of them." Dr. Crothers continues: "One who would defend Hawthorne the Author against Hawthorne the Critic must point out the kind of literature to which his work belongs. When we judge it by the rule of the romance or of the realistic novel, we fail to do justice to its essential quality. The romancer, the story-teller pure and simple, is attracted by the swift sequence of events. His nimble fancy follows a plot as a kitten follows a string. Now it happens that in a world constituted as ours is the sequence of events follows a moral order. A good story has always in it an element of poetic justice. But the romancer does not tell his story for the sake of the moral. He professes to be as much surprised when it is discovered as is the most innocent reader. In like manner

the realistic novel, in proportion as it is a faithful portrayal of life, has an ethical lesson. But the writer disclaims any purpose of teaching it. His business is to tell what the world is like. He leaves the rest to your intelligence."

"Hawthorne's work is something more than allegory, but his mind worked allegorically. His characters were abstract before they became concrete. He was not a realist aiming to give a comprehensive survey of the actual world. He consciously selected the incidents and scenes which would illustrate his theme."

"In his conclusion of 'The Marble Faun,' when the actors have withdrawn, the Author comes before the curtain and says that he designed 'the story and the characters to bear, of course, a certain relation to human nature and human life, but still to be so artfully and airily removed from our mundane sphere that some laws and properties of their own should be implicitly and insensibly acknowledged. The idea of the modern Faun, for example, loses all the poetry and beauty which the Author fancied in it and becomes nothing better than a grotesque absurdity if we bring it into the actual light of day.' This is not realism."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1916

EDITORIALS

The Tiger

THERE was once a famous Chinese sage who was asked by Prince Wei of the Ch'u State to assume the reins of government. The sage refused, and refused in rather contemptuous terms:—"You offer me great wealth and a proud position, indeed; but have you never seen a sacrificial ox? Begone! Defile me not! I would rather disport myself to my own enjoyment than be slave to the ruler of a state. I will never take office. Thus I shall remain free to follow my own inclinations." The story reminds one very much of the attitude of Monsieur Georges Clémenceau. M. Clémenceau has been known for years as the Warwick of French politicians; as the man, that is to say, who has made and unmade more ministers than anyone in France. He has been a minister himself, prime minister in a difficult moment of French history, the moment of the vineyard riots, and knows something of the difficulties and dangers of the situation. But he declines utterly to join the coalition ministers of the moment. Lawyers! Lawyers! he exclaims, Parliamentarians! Parliamentarians! and he sees no need of words beyond those to express his feelings. As for the French generals, it is no part of his program to speak with particular reverence of them. Joffré is a good fellow, Gallieni and de Castelnau are brilliant officers, but he is not going to convert one or any of them into a Great Mogul to please the whole country, least of all the censor.

It is just this determination to exercise a true spirit of criticism which has brought M. Clémenceau into collision with the government, again and again since the war began. He has not, he declares, published a single word in his paper that would be of the slightest use to the enemy, but he has declined to moderate his criticism of the government beyond this. So he has come in contact with the censor, and there came the day when L'Homme Libre ceased to be, under the censorial fiat. M. Clémenceau was not the least discouraged. L'Homme Libre was promptly succeeded by L'Homme Enchaîné, and the torrent of criticism from the chained man became rather more full than any which had ever issued from the free man. Not that M. Clémenceau has any particular faith in what he terms a paper king. The paper king is to him as much a roi fainéant as any deputy or soldier on a throne. What he demands is a king who really rules, a statesman who carries through a particular policy, a general who wins battles. It is just here he takes exception to the constellation of the Figaro, Joffré, Gallieni, and de Castelnau. Able and brilliant officers he does not question, but he demands something in the nature of a result. Not that he will admit that he has the faintest doubt as to the result. The result, he considers, is as good as achieved, but he wishes the achievement to be a speedy one, and not a protracted one. So he carries on his ceaseless conflicts with the censor. And so L'Homme Enchaîné comes out not infrequently with those great white gaps in the columns, which notify that that censor's blue pencil has been at work.

M. Clémenceau, in short, has no respect for anything but accomplishment. He is a strict believer in that saying of Cervantes, "By the street of By-and-By you come to the house of Never." Mr. Arthur Lynch, the Irish member of Parliament, who fought with the Boers against England, and today, in a truly British fashion, sits in the House of Commons, whilst his late commander-in-chief, Louis Botha, leads the Anglo-Dutch armies on the other side of the world, tells how he paid a visit to "the Tiger," at that little house, au fond de la cour, in the Rue Franklin. M. Clémenceau was amused, and probably not a little gratified, at the arrival of his visitor. "Good, good," he replied, with twinkling eyes, when Mr. Lynch assured him that he wished to talk to him because he was the one man fearless and independent in all Paris, that morning. "You are right there! You have seen all the ministers, I suppose, and not one has said anything worth listening to. Their opinions must necessarily be made on a pattern, and you know beforehand what they are going to say. I am a partisan of truth. I think it is salutary for the public. But the censor,"—and M. Clémenceau's description of the censor was very much that of all irate gentlemen towards a public servant, occupying a position of conspicuous difficulty, and endeavoring to discharge an office, without friction, in a way which would have puzzled Talleyrand himself.

All of this means that M. Clémenceau is a Gaul of the Gauls. He has all the impatience and vivacity which have been the enduring traits of the French army in its attack. He lacks, however, something of the more solid characteristics which seem to the ordinary observer to have made Père Joffré such an invaluable leader to the French in the present war. Fighting today is no longer the affair it was during the first, or even during the second empire. The methods which made Augereau or Lannes famous would spell ruin in Flanders today. And so, though we are entirely at one with M. Clémenceau in his demand for time to think, abominable as such a demand may, he grimly remarks, appear to "the primitives," the men who see a new Merovæus emerging from the trinity of Le Figaro, we are still by no means sure that Père Joffré might not turn the minister-maker's brilliant sarcasm against him. M. Clémenceau insists that like Brillat-Savarin's rabbit he prefers to wait. Well so might General Joffré when urged to undertake operations concerning which he has other views.

So, we imagine, the contest of wit is likely to continue. And, as Colonel Lynch says, the public and the government admiring, in the meager sheets of L'Homme Enchaîné, the long empty white column, headed with the name of the peccant article and signed with that of its writer, will recognize that the censor has won another

victory, and as usual, a Pyrrhic one. "Le mauvais métier que celui de censeur," as a certain writer has it. One can hear M. Clémenceau echoing that, "A sorry business this of censor."

Nicaragua, Monroe and Lodge

MUCH will probably be said about Nicaragua presently, in connection with certain enterprises in the western hemisphere that are contemplated or partly accomplished by one of the great European powers, and, in order that the situation may be made as clear as possible, it will hardly be amiss to refresh the memory of the reader with regard to matters bearing directly on the subject. To begin rightly, it is necessary to go back to July, 1913, when William J. Bryan, then United States secretary of state, negotiated with Nicaragua the original treaty. Not until Dec. 16, 1914, however, was anything like positive action taken. Then it was decided to report it in an amended form, but, by reason of its association with the Colombian treaty, over which considerable and rather sharp controversy had arisen, final action was postponed. Recently the committee on foreign relations of the United States Congress agreed, by a close vote, to report both of these treaties, the amended Nicaragua treaty providing that a part of the \$3,000,000 be used for the adjudication of claims and the payment of certain debts. The treaty should have gone, in ordinary circumstances, to the Senate for ratification without further delay. Pending its report by the chairman of the committee, Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, reports of documentary evidence in possession of the government, to the effect that Germany has offered \$9,000,000 for the canal right of way, or three times as much as the sum named in the treaty, have been current and have put a new complexion upon the entire affair.

These reports, up to the present writing, have been neither denied nor confirmed. Whatever documents Secretary of State Robert Lansing has sent to the committee on foreign relations are under the seal of secrecy, but an interesting additional phase of the matter arises from the seemingly authentic information that, in connection with the Nicaraguan matter in the executive session of the Senate, certain leases held by German interests at St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies, and certain other transactions believed to be in contravention of the Lodge resolution, will be debated.

The Monroe doctrine declares, in effect, that any extension, by any European power, of its system of government to the western hemisphere, would be regarded as dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States; and that "interposition for the purpose of oppressing them (independent countries in the western hemisphere) or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power" would be regarded by the United States as "the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition." In connection with an alleged attempt by Japan to obtain land for the establishment of a naval base in Magdalena bay, western coast of Mexico, the Senate of the United States, on Aug. 2, 1912, adopted this resolution, proposed by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, as an extension of the proposition laid down by President Monroe in his message to Congress on Dec. 2, 1823:

Resolved, That when any harbor or other place in the American continent is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communication or the safety of the United States, the government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes.

There was no attempt at the time, and none has been made since, to disguise the meaning of this notice to all the world. How far any enterprises set on foot since its enunciation have contravened its purpose is something that will probably appear only when Congress shall demand the documents now said to be in the hands of a Senate committee and under the usual rule of secrecy. Matters, however, have already proceeded far enough to show that consideration, at last, of the long-neglected Nicaragua treaty, deemed for two years of comparatively small importance, may lead to the assertion or reassertion, by the United States, of international policies of great consequence.

Forethought and Tunnel Building

BEFORE the outbreak of the European war, before the beginning of the depression that preceded the war, those responsible for the conduct of the Canadian Pacific railway, one of the gigantic industrial institutions of the globe, were wise enough to see far into the future, and to regulate their affairs by what they saw. Readers of this newspaper have had presented to them, recently, a very comprehensive description of the five-mile tunnel under Mt. Macdonald, in the Selkirk range, and now, almost completed. The undertaking was a stupendous one, and it has been carried on with a degree of intelligence and skill that has won encomiums from engineers the world over. Furthermore, it is to be completed some months before the time scheduled.

Now, we believe that one of the most striking phases of this achievement will be wholly lost sight of if what may be termed the world view taken in advance of the engineering, is overlooked. There is not much use in going into exact figures, but let it be said at once that, in the midst of many undertakings, the Mt. Macdonald tunnel scheme among them, the thought came to some of those in authority in the general offices of the Canadian Pacific railway that, sooner or later, an enormous sum of money would be required to meet the obligations of the corporation, and that, judging from certain indications at home and abroad, especially abroad, the sooner this enormous amount of money was in the treasury of the corporation the better for all concerned. This thought was promptly followed by action. A large issue of Canadian Pacific stock was marketed at a handsome figure. The enormous amount of money required was obtained and put away, and not very long afterward the

money markets of the world were closed to practically all large borrowers.

As a result of this forethought, the Canadian Pacific railway has been able to go ahead with construction, and to pay as it goes. In a period when the rule has been suspension, the corporation has kept its great constructive force at work. During some of the dullest years Canada has ever known, the Canadian Pacific railway, at least, was increasing, rather than decreasing, its working force and its weekly payroll. Now that times are better in Canada, people are prone to turn once more to the things material and visible, and, quite properly, there is a good deal of exultation over the successful prosecution of the Mt. Macdonald tunnel enterprise. But it will do no harm for those who are really interested in that achievement to look beyond the drafting and the blasting, the boring and the building, to the quiet little room of the general offices of the company, where the ways and means that have made the tunnel possible were first thought out.

Justice Hughes' Candidacy

THE letter from Justice Charles E. Hughes to the chairman of the Virginia Republican committee, in which the former says that he is totally opposed to the use of his name in connection with the presidential nomination, and to the selection or instruction of any delegates in his interest, directly or remotely, is variously interpreted, according, in not a few cases, with the wishes of the interpreter. Politicians in Washington, and in other centers of political strategy, point to the omission from the letter of any out-and-out statement as to what the jurist would do were he to be nominated against his will. They say that, inasmuch as he does not cover this point and, once and for all, put himself out of the running by saying that even if nominated he would not accept, therefore he really has left his admirers free to push his candidacy, even though nominally he forbids it. Civilians less versed in political finesse, and hitherto drawn to Justice Hughes in part because of full confidence in his candor and integrity, will hesitate to take the "politician" point of view. They will likely assume that Mr. Hughes means just what he says and has repeatedly said. They will hesitate to fall in with the theory that he is posing as unwilling while secretly willing; and they will no doubt do this out of respect for him and for his high office.

The Virginian Republican leader, who, with Justice Hughes' consent, has taken the public into his confidence, by giving publicity to correspondence preceding and leading up to the jurist's letter, has done a social service, for he has made clear the sort of maneuvering which some Republican politicians are carrying on, and the motives that some of them apparently have in making so free with the name and individuality of the supreme court judge, as if he were a puppet to be manipulated to serve their interests. That most of the demand for Justice Hughes which is discernible in both Republican and Progressive party ranks is actuated by selfish desires, we do not believe; but that some of it is, seems beyond doubt. Nor can he be ignorant of this fact, for, in rising to the altitude of the bench, he has not forgotten what he learned at Albany about politics viewed as a game.

Paper

FROM time to time, almost from the very earliest days of the war, there has arisen in many European countries a shortage of paper. Many factors, often unlooked for, have contributed to bring about this result, a scarcity of labor, the increased cost of shipping freights, and deficiency in the supply of the many and various ingredients which go to the making of paper, in all its many forms of today.

A story is told of how, something more than eleven hundred years ago—to be precise it was in the year 751—a Chinese force marched on Samarkand, which for some years had been occupied by the Arabs, thinking to take the city and expel the intruder. The Arab governor, however, was an able general, and marshaled his men well. He not only repelled the invasion, but took up a vigorous pursuit of the invaders. He captured prisoners. Amongst them he found men who were skilled in the art of making paper, and that was the beginning of it. The craft quickly spread throughout the Arab dominions and, in process of time, trade brought the products to Greece. Theophilus presbyter, writing about that time, speaks of the paper as Greek parchment, and there is a record that the Empress Irene used it for the framing of certain rules for the nuns of Constantinople.

It was only the paper, however, that came, and not the art of making it. This was first introduced into Europe by the Moors, also about the twelfth century. They held a great part of Spain in those days, and the industry quickly grew. It was good paper, "cloth parchment" it is styled in the laws of Alfonso of 1263, and well styled, for it was stout of substance, and could withstand much hard use. At Xativa, Valencia and Toledo the industry grew and flourished until the fall of the Moorish power. And then came a change. The Christian conquerors were less skilled, and the great industry deteriorated, both as to quantity and quality. Meanwhile, however, the Arabs had brought their knowledge of the craft with them when they invaded Sicily. The oldest known document on paper is a deed of King Roger of Sicily, bearing the date 1102. From Sicily paper making ultimately spread to Italy, and there it became a great industry. From Italy it extended to France and Germany. In 1297 Pace de Fabriano was making paper, in Italy, from rags and flax, and, a short time afterwards, regular mills appeared in Padua and Treviso. Ninety years or so later, the famous Stormer is setting up his paper mills in Nuremberg, and taking an oath, of truly awesome solemnity, from his men that they will keep secret his processes.

And then the art reached England, and, in Wynkyn de Worde's "De Proprietatibus Rerum," printed in 1495 at Caxton's Press, we find mention of a paper mill at Stevenage in Hertfordshire, kept by one John Tate. Master Spielman, with his ten years' license from Queen Elizabeth to make paper at Dartford in Kent, is the next great figure in the English paper trade, and so on to

the establishment of the famous mills at Maidstone, where John Whatman turned out his paper in and around the year 1760. In 1799 came machinery, and, from the small mill at Boxmoor in Hertfordshire, where Fourdrinier, the inventor, first set up his plant, the industry spread all over the country. With the repeal of the paper duty, in 1860, the long story of paper making reaches our own times.

Notes and Comments

A CAUSE for the backwardness of some towns has been discovered by a Missouri editor who, it appears, has given much serious thought to the matter. It is due, he finds, to the depressing influence of "the hot-stove element" of the population. If there were fewer chairs around hot stoves in the winter season, he thinks, more people in certain towns, his own included, would have less inclination to discuss other people's business and more time to give to the good of the community. Who that has ever come upon a group of the hot-stove element of the small town will question the soundness of this conclusion? It could almost be considered with profit in some large towns.

It is good to learn, as we do from Seton Gordon's recently published "Hill Birds of Scotland," that the golden eagle is holding its own in Scotland. Mr. Gordon has much to say of the golden eagle and his haunts and ways, as the result of much wandering and watching on the Scottish hills, and he does his best to clear the character of the king of birds of at least one age-long aspersion. Tradition in the Highlands has long had it that the eagle would, on occasion, even carry children to his eyrie, but Mr. Gordon has little credit for the idea, and describes it as largely mythical.

TIME was, of course, when the golden eagle was much more common than it is today. The traveler who takes the lonely road that runs across Blubberhouses moor, lying between Harrogate and Bolton Abbey, in Yorkshire, will, about halfway, pass through a wide ravine known as Kex Ghyll. It is a wild place of heather, stone and mountain stream. Midway through the ravine, a sentinel rock, bare and sheer, stands out against the sky, and it is still pointed to as the last nesting place of the golden eagle in Yorkshire.

NEW YORK state is given credit, in the new United States census estimates, for more than one tenth of the nation's total population. This, of course, entitles New York to a degree of consideration greater than that which might reasonably be hoped for by any of the sister states; but it hardly explains why the rest of the country should be expected to devote so much of its time to admiration of the New York city sky line.

THE historic Phillips Andover academy has a body of students for whom "current events" is not an elective course. Every morning, following prayers, the principal, or one of the faculty, takes time to put before the pupils the outstanding news of the day, as succinctly and as clearly as possible, at the same time urging them to read newspapers and form the habit of correlating fact with fact. This is a pleasing item of news that offsets to some extent, but not wholly, recent revelations of ignorance among college and university men as to the world war, its protagonists and its varying course from week to week.

It is charged, by a well-known American writer, that certain contractors in the United States are sending "paper shoes" to European soldiers in the field. Whereupon certain newspapers proceed to abuse the well-known writer. Would it not be better to suspend judgment upon him until it is determined beyond question that he has not told the truth? The question, after all, is: Are American contractors doing as he alleges?

CONSIDERING the attitude of certain industrial corporations, it may one of these days occur to those who are framing the preparedness program that public sympathy could be enlisted by inaugurating a propaganda in favor of establishing a government armor plate plant to protect the country against the private armor plate plants.

ONCE in Chicago, not so long ago, a cat and dog show in the Coliseum, the building wherein great political conventions are held, blocked the wide thoroughfare in front with automobiles. The director of the Chicago Art Institute, observing this circumstance, remarked that he hoped something going on in the latter establishment would some time block the wide boulevard in front of it with automobiles. This hope was realized a few evenings ago, and Chicago is proud that it has passed the cat and dog show and is now progressing rapidly toward the point where it bids fair to pass the horse-show stage of social and intellectual civic development.

EVERY other family in Pawnee county, Kansas, it is said, has an automobile, or, according to the statisticians, one for every four and a half persons. The half person is probably the one who sits in the middle of the back seat. Altogether, Kansas has 77,000 automobiles, and the fact that it is a going state was probably never more true than now.

A HINT reaches us from a constant traveler on the Boston street cars which is capable of such general application to similar conditions in any part of the world, if such conditions exist anywhere else, that we feel it is deserving of a wider publicity. The proposal is advanced that greatly increased accommodation might be secured on the cars if the passengers were required to breathe by arrangement. As far as we understand it, the idea is that when half of the passengers are breathing out the other half should be breathing in. The scheme presents difficulties, of course. One passenger, having had to run for his car, might clearly upset the whole arrangement for some time; but almost anything is worth trying.